NEW YORK The Literary Digest October 14, 1933

# Speeding Up the Railroads

## *Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, Seeks to Unify the National Transportation System*

By Lawrence Sullivan
Of the Washington *Post*

AMERICA'S $20,000,000,000 railroad plant, swept to the brink of bankruptcy by the depression, but already responding vigorously to the bracing winds of sustained national recovery, is again on the dissecting table at Washington. President Roosevelt has called for a new deal in transportation, and those who, since June, have been conducting the preliminary diagnosis, are convinced that drastic revision of the Government's regulatory policy can not be postponed longer.

© Harris & Ewing
Lawrence Sullivan

As physical properties our railroads, despite the enforced relaxation of maintenance since 1930, still are unmatched in the world. What is sought in the ambitious project launched four months ago through Joseph B. Eastman, the new Federal Coordinator of Transportation, is a more practical and efficient relationship between the carriers and the long-established regulatory agencies of the Federal Government.

The fate of the railroads in the depression, with rates and wages rigidly fixed by governmental authority while revenue traffic diminished by more than 50 per cent., has implanted in official Washington, as never before in our history, the conviction that a modernized and vastly more flexible scheme of regulation must be devised.

If President Roosevelt's rapidly developing program is approved by Congress this winter, the legislation will mark a new era in American transportation quite as sharply as did the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Transportation Act of 1920.

But this time there will be a marked shift in the emphasis of the Federal authority. Whereas all previous legislation has been based upon the principle of regulated competition, the new policy veers sharply in the direction of government-supervised cooperation and unification, with the function of competition largely replaced by the protective authority of governmental supervision.

### Dictatorial Powers

Such revision of our national policy has been demanded in Congress intermittently for five years or more. The first step toward its realization was taken on June 16 last, when President Roosevelt signed the emergency Railroad Transportation Act. This measure authorized the appointment of a Federal Coordinator, with practically dictatorial powers to "avoid unnecessary duplication of services and facilities," and "to provide for the immediate study of other means of improving conditions surrounding transportation in all its forms."

For the execution of this herculean assignment, the President selected Joseph B. Eastman, who, during fourteen years' service as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, had attained international standing as an authority on railway policy. Famous for many years for his dissenting opinions in the I. C. C., Eastman yet remained in service under five Presidents. When he left the Commission, it was to administer a one-year emergency law which embodied the essence of many of his most celebrated dissents.

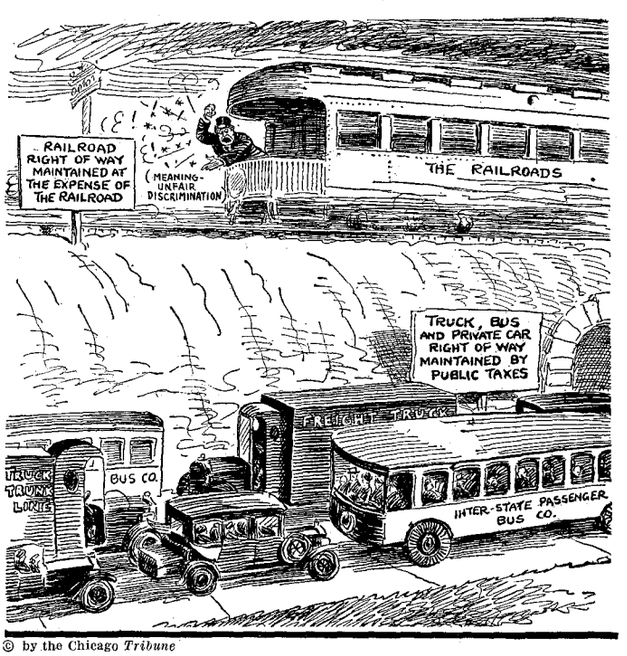
Perhaps the dominant idea in Eastman's laboriously developed theory of utility supervision is that regulation and competition side by side present essentially conflicting objectives. The theory of competition, he holds, is that normal commercial rivalries tend to preserve the public interest. But the function of regulation also is to protect the public interest. To place one policy on top of the other, as in all our basic railroad legislation prior to 1933, is to produce an administrative situation which is neither regulation in the direction of economy and efficiency, nor competition in the direction of the free play of competitive forces.

The result of this two-way policy, particularly since 1920, has been the imposition of stagnating bureaucratic control over even the most inconsequential details of railway operation, while the richer fruits of consolidation and coordination have been lost to the carriers, the shippers, and labor, alike. Over a period of more than eighty years from about 1830, American railway history discloses an unbroken tendency toward ever larger operating units, centralization of management, and unification of parallel plants. Since 1920, under the competitive policy enunciated in the Transportation Act, this process has been almost completely arrested. The steady march toward efficiency and economy must be resumed. Such, in a word, is Coordinator Eastman's conception of a new national policy.

The Coordinator's job falls easily into two major divisions—first to assist the carriers in realizing those cooperative economies which will rehabilitate reasonable earnings immediately; secondly, to prepare a long-range program for the establishment of a unified national transportation system under a clearly defined policy of modernization. In this latter phase Eastman will deal with the question of integrating water, bus, and air line with the rail systems.

A single task engaging a group of Eastman's experts suggests the thoroughness of the survey now being con-

*(Continued on page 38)*


RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY MAINTAINED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE RAILROAD
(MEANING-UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION)
THE RAILROADS
TRUCK, BUS AND PRIVATE CAR RIGHT OF WAY MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC TAXES
FREIGHT TRUCKS
BUS CO.
TRUCK TRUNK LINES
INTER-STATE PASSENGER BUS CO.

© by the Chicago *Tribune*

THERE SEEMS TO BE SOMETHING IN WHAT HE SAYS
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Roosevelt and the American Legion

## *Applauded and Cheered, the President Reminded the Veterans That Donning the Nation's Uniform in War Time Is Basic Obligation of Citizenship*

IT was a tense moment when President Roosevelt faced the 1,500 American Legion delegates and their 28,000 guests in the Chicago Stadium.

He had been warned by his political advisers not to run the risk of a hostile demonstration by the veterans, many of whom were smarting under the $300,000,000 compensation payment cuts and the Government's refusal to pay a bonus. He had been told that he might be hissed and booed. Five Secret Service men had piled onto the platform ahead of him, their right hands gripping guns in their coat pockets, their eyes sifting the crowd.

Wide World

When Roosevelt Greeted the Legionnaires

"On the platform the President seemed a bit pale, and the hand holding his manuscript trembled slightly," writes Theodore C. Wallen of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "but his air was one of confidence." He began to speak, "serving notice that veterans were entitled to no special consideration for having worn their country's uniform in war-time, and would receive none from him unless they had been disabled as a result of their service."

But there was no booing or hissing. Instead, the crowd interrupted the President thirty-three times to applaud and cheer. The applause is echoed throughout the country as editors unite in praising Mr. Roosevelt for an act of high political courage.

It was "a brave speech," says the Boston *Evening Transcript;* "marked by frankness and statesmanship," adds the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette;* "bravely done" in the words of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and the Springfield *Republican* calls it "direct, vigorous, sound." A survey of more than eighty papers shows similar appraisals. Only here and there does one find disagreement, and even these editors praise the President for facing the Legion and taking his stand.

### Unity Is Essential

Coming to the Stadium, wearing a blue and gold service cap, Mr. Roosevelt addressed the Legionnaires as war comrades. He asserted that "national unity is as essential in time of peace as in time of war," and emphasized his belief in "the fundamental obligation of citizenship to don the uniform of our country, to carry arms in its defense when our country and the things it stands for are attacked."

Two enemies of national unity, he added, are "sectionalism and class," and "as every day passes the people of this country are less and less willing to tolerate benefits for one group of citizens which must be paid for by others."

Turning to the two principles laid down when "we undertook to take the National Treasury out of the red and put it into the black," he served this notice on the veterans:

"The first principle, following inevitably from the obligation of citizens to bear arms, is that the Government has a responsibility for and toward those who suffered injury or contracted disease while serving in its defense.

"The second principle is that no person, because he wore a uniform, must thereafter be placed in a special class of beneficiaries over and above all other citizens.

"The fact of wearing a uniform does not mean that he can demand and receive from his Government a benefit which no other citizen receives. It does not mean that because a person served in the defense of his country, performed a basic obligation of citizenship, he should receive a pension from his Government because of a disability incurred after his service had terminated, and not connected with that service."

The President emphasized that those injured in or as a result of their war service "are entitled to receive adequate and generous compensation for their disabilities" and that "generous care shall be extended to the dependents of those who died in or as a result of service to their country."

But to those veterans whose disability is not connected with war service, the President said the Federal Government "owes the application of the same rule which it has laid down for the relief of other cases of involuntary want or destitution.

"In other words, if the individual affected can afford to pay for his own treatment, he can not call on any form of government aid. If he has not the wherewithal to take care of himself, it is first of all the duty of his community to take care of him, and next the duty of his State.

"Only if under these circumstances his own community and his own State are unable, after reasonable effort, to care for him, then, and then only, should the Federal Government offer him hospitalization and care."

In its final action the convention shunted aside the bonus-inflation proposal, sponsored by Representative Wright Patman of Texas, to declare for sound money and to warn of the dangers of inflation. This was recognized as a victory for the forces of Commander Louis A. Johnson. But the Legionnaires did ask Congress to abolish interest on veterans' loans, amounting to $50,000,000 annually, and they also disagreed with the President by asserting that the care of disabled and destitute veterans is not the responsibility of community and State but of the Federal Government.

"For taking this bold and explicit stand," says the New York *Times*, "President Roosevelt deserves the praise and thanks of the country."

Scores of papers agree with the views expressed by the Hartford *Courant:*

"The attitude taken by the President would be right no matter what the state of the budget, but in view of the need to keep it balanced, his position is even stronger.

"To an extent never before approached, the business of the nation, its factories, its banks and its stores, rest upon the credit of the Federal Government. To weaken it, as would be inevitable were the economies instituted six months ago to be abandoned, would be to undermine the recovery now under way."

A caricature by Jo Metzer. © By the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Louis A. Johnson

One paper that argues for payment of the bonus to speed the return of prosperity is the Philadelphia *Record.* It says:

"The Economy Act, by cutting the buying power of 2,500,000 American families dependent on government pay or veterans' compensation, has already dealt business a bad blow.

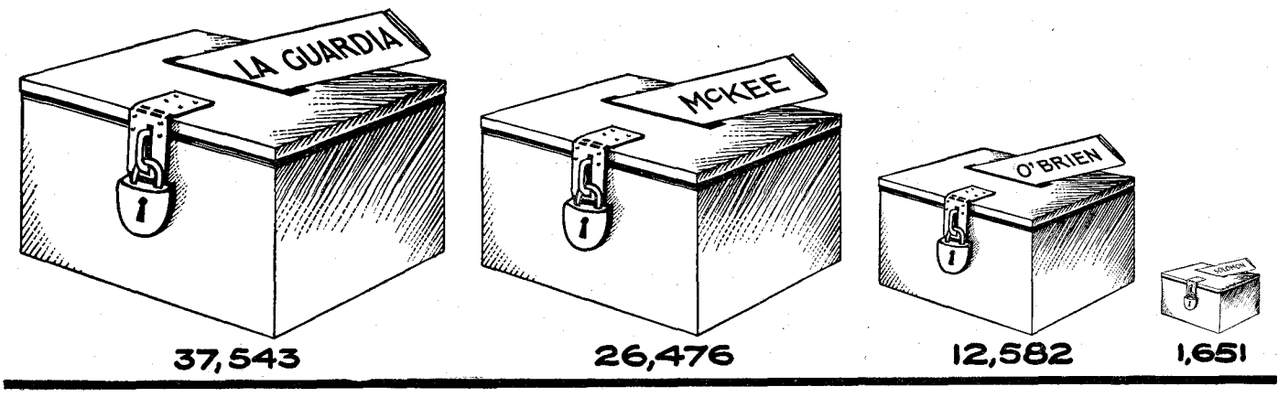
"Immediate payment of that bonus by credit inflation, by direct discounting of Treasury notes, would go far to remedy what the Economy Act has done.

"*The Record* believes that payment of the bonus at this time would stimulate business, and by stimulating business help the credit of the United States along with the prosperity of the United States."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# LaGuardia Leading in the *Digest* Poll

## *McKee Has Jumped Straight Into Second Place, Splitting the Anti-Tammany Vote, as the Ballots with the Names of the Three Leading Candidates Start Pouring In*




THE ballots of 78,585 registered voters of New York City, chiefly residents of Manhattan Island, are accounted for in the table on this page.

This is the second report of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Mayoral poll, and the first taken with ballots revised to include the name of Joseph V. McKee. The vote by boroughs is given in the table. The totals of the three leading candidates are:

LaGuardia, 37,543; McKee, 26,476; O'Brien, 12,582.

The prior report in last week's issue was based upon returns from 100,000 registered voters on ballots issued before Mr. McKee became a candidate. In that little tabulation of less than 15,000 votes, Fiorello LaGuardia's total was 11,511 against Mayor O'Brien's 2,495—a lead of more than four to one. Because of the introduction of Mr. McKee's name, however, those first returns are not included in the latest tabulations which are on this page.

At the peak of the excitement caused by Mr. McKee's entrance to the arena, one vital question popped into all minds:

How would the anti-Tammany vote be divided as between McKee and LaGuardia, and would that division help Tammany to win?

Hence a unique interest in that first DIGEST tabulation as a basis of comparison with those to follow. But the poll is still too young for any safe conclusions to be drawn.

Hotly contested municipal elections in great cities are subject to sudden switches of public sentiment which make wide variations in the vote. Such changes are more concentrated and violent as a rule than those in a national campaign. No one can foresee, for instance, what the emotional effect may be of Ferdinand Pecora's entrance to the McKee ticket as candidate for District Attorney of Manhattan.

For these reasons THE DIGEST strongly urges its readers not to draw premature conclusions from the poll figures. As this edition goes to press our force of tally clerks and tabulators, who perform their intricate duties with the vigilance of bank tellers, have not yet completed the preparation of first returns from either of the boroughs of Richmond or the Bronx, while those from Brooklyn and Queens are extremely sketchy.

Despite these obvious gaps, no doubt a host of political enthusiasts will hasten to figure out that, in the 78,585 ballots here accounted for, the proportional strength of the three leading candidates runs about like this:

| | |
|---|---|
| LaGuardia | 47.77 per cent. |
| McKee | 33.69 per cent. |
| O'Brien | 16.01 per cent. |

Seldom has a more uncertain election loomed, or one more pregnant with dynamic possibilities and implications. More and more political students see in it a struggle between mighty forces comparable to those which clash in a Presidential election. More and more the press of the entire nation discusses this New York conflict as of the deepest concern to the highest quarters in Washington.

President Roosevelt has clearly disclaimed any design to influence the result, while Mr. Farley—well, there was a bright little duel of words between the genial Postmaster-General and an Associated Press correspondent in Washington. In response to insistent questions Mr. Farley only smiled and described the several candidates as "nice fellows."

A basket of editorials from all over the country testifies not only to a keen interest in the mayoral campaign and the DIGEST poll, but also to a shrewd grasp of the situation from one point of view or another. Editors thousands of miles from New York take sides for LaGuardia or McKee.

Whoever wins, judges the Minneapolis *Tribune*, "New York City is in for a rowdy, thumping hair-pulling election contest." Coming nearer to the scene of hostilities, one finds the New York *World-Telegram*, in its whole-hearted support of the Fusion ticket, uttering the first of the criticisms which always greet a DIGEST poll from one side or another—sometimes from all sides at once—in the heat of an election campaign.

Says *The World-Telegram*, in part:

"We agree with Langdon W. Post, Fusion candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, that there is an element of unfair appeal in the way THE LITERARY DIGEST has designated certain candidates on the post-card ballots of its mayoralty poll. . . .

"At the same time, we also agree with Mr. Post that THE LITERARY DIGEST did not mean to be unfair. Its polls have earned high public respect by their scrupulous care and impartiality.

"Mr. LaGuardia is listed on the post-card ballots as 'Fusionist-Republican.' We think 'Fusion' would have been enough.

"The post-card ballots also err in calling Mr. McKee 'Independent-Democratic.' He is running as 'Independent,' and nothing else. To slip an appeal to Democratic voters into his designation is against fairness and the facts."

According to this view, all mention of the Republican party should be suppressed, as if that party had no existence, and Mayor O'Brien would be the sole candidate of acknowledged Democratic affiliation. THE DIGEST is content to leave the rights and wrongs of that idea to its readers, with full confidence that *The World-Telegram* will see differently after election day.

### Tabulation of Returns by Boroughs

| | LaGuardia | McKee | O'Brien | Solomon | Miscellaneous | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | 31,511 | 22,082 | 11,029 | 1,292 | 266 | 66,180 |
| Brooklyn | 5,228 | 3,859 | 1,230 | 341 | 62 | 10,720 |
| Queens | 68 | 81 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 173 |
| Boroughs not known | 736 | 454 | 307 | 12 | 3 | 1,512 |
| Total | 37,543 | 26,476 | 12,582 | 1,651 | 333 | 78,585 |

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Government Program for Direct Relief

THE Federal Surplus Relief Corporation—headed by Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior—has been established to buy supplies for distribution. The Federal Government has at its disposal for this purpose approximately $330,000,000 left from the half-billion fund set up earlier in the year. States collectively

THE BETTER ROAD
—Messner in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*

are expected to equal this amount, altho it is reported that iron-clad matching requirements may be dropped.

The note of criticism is very faint. But the Minneapolis *Tribune* fears that this new plan may take the edge from previous warnings that States and cities "must do their share in relief." President Roosevelt himself, when he recently addressed the National Conference of Catholic Charities in New York, sounded a similar note, saying:

'The Federal Government has inaugurated new measures of relief on a vast scale, but the Federal Government can not, and does not intend to take over the whole job. Many times we have insisted that every community and every State must first do their share."

Thus previous plans for government purchase of $75,000,000 worth of the necessities of life for the destitute are swallowed up. Secretary Wallace and George N. Peek, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, are busy making plans "for the application to additional farm products of processing and compensatory taxes, and the acquisition of farm surpluses for distribution," the New York *Times* reports. "Emergency relief officials are studying surveys of supplies of surplus goods with an eye to their diversion to immediate use. . . . Dairy products, beef, coal, and clothing, including shoes, will be the staple relief needs to which attention first will be directed."

At the same time came announcement of plans for use of the unemployed in the fight on malaria through mosquito control, and for the feeding of undernourished children in the schools.

Through these unprecedentedly large direct relief plans, the Administration hopes to do four things, according to another *Times* dispatch—

"1. Succor the needy.

"2. Contribute materially to credit expansion through the expenditure of more than $330,000,000 of Federal relief funds, and an equal amount of other public funds.

"3. Assist in raising commodity prices by the placement of surpluses through channels that otherwise could not purchase them.

"4. Assure harmonious cooperation in the Federal program through providing for the destitute until they can again be absorbed in gainful occupation through the gradual operation of the NRA."

The spirit of determination with which the Administration is setting out to reach these ends is indicated by Secretary Wallace and Mr. Hopkins.

"This plan is a frank avowal that we do not propose any longer to see millions of people inadequately clothed and fed and suffering all the unfortunate consequences of malnutrition and exposure while surpluses of the commodities they need are begging for a market," said the Secretary, according to the Baltimore *Sun*.

Speaking particularly of coal supply, Mr. Hopkins told newspaper men that "we are going to get enough coal to see that these people are warm this winter, and that goes all along the line.

"We will give them balanced diets," he added later in the same interview. "I can't give you a list of the types of food we plan to issue, for the food will include everything necessary for healthful living."

In this plan is seen a means to end the most tragic and ironic phase of the depression—"bread-lines knee-deep in wheat," as a social worker quoted by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* put it. This same journal goes on to recall that "forty years ago H. G. Wells was writing of the idle shoemaker of Whitechapel, who sat hungry with his family, while next door the children of his neighbor, the baker, lacked shoes." "No single feature of the Administration's recovery program," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, summing up such considerations, "will appeal more to the common sense and practical understanding of the country."

"This national scheme," adds the Hartford *Courant*, "should mean more and better food . . . a gain in health and morale. . . . From the point of view of the farmer, it will be far better for him to receive a low price for his surplus, knowing that it is going to the destitute, than it is for him to receive pay for not working and to know that people need the food which he might raise."

## Virginia Goes Wet

Even Bishop James Cannon, Jr., seems to have surrendered to the notion that Virginia would join the repeal procession. In any event, he made no campaign in opposition; he did not bother to vote. And true to his foreboding his State ratified the Twenty-First Amendment on October 3 by a majority of a little less than two to one. His own precinct went wet.

Virginia thus becomes the thirty-second State in unbroken succession to turn thumbs down on national Prohibition. The outcome supplies still another confirmation of the accuracy of *The Digest's* poll taken a year and a half ago. In her election Virginia cast 64.10 per cent. of all her ballots in favor of repeal. Her repeal percentage in *The Digest's* poll was 63.21—a deviation of less than 1 per cent.

## In a Line or Two

Now let's get the boys out of the red by Christmas.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

STILL, it is hard to scare a man with talk about a cheap dollar when the man hasn't any kind.—*Lynchburg (Va.) News.*

THE country is divided, roughly, into two classes: Those who thought Prohibition would solve the liquor question, and those who think repeal will.—*Detroit News.*

THE captains of industry are perfectly willing to have the Government assume control of any kind of an enterprise, just so long as it's one that isn't paying dividends. —*San Diego Union.*

Now a cattleman proposes that old bulls be slaughtered and the meat given to the unemployed. As tho the unemployed hadn't swallowed enough bull already.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

READING that the United States has a total of 3,040,000 miles of highway, the holiday motorist is inclined to wonder why some of the other 3,039,999 miles are not in use.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

IN localities north of the Arctic circle, according to weather men, only one thunderstorm in ten years can be expected. Even so, we're still not sold on those places as residential sections.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# News and Comment From the National Capital

## *Ex-Senator Watson Is Seen as Making a Bid for Party Leadership to Fill the Gap Left by Hoover's Aloofness and the Uncertainty of the Last Six Months*

MR. HOOVER'S visit to Chicago for the World's Fair brought him closer to the seat of the Government than he had been since leaving it a half year ago. While he meticulously avoided public comment on policies, he discussed the state of the nation with friends who went West to meet him. Mr. Hurley, his Secretary of War, submitted the speech he was to deliver a few days later for the NRA. Republican National Headquarters sent out some of the correspondence between President Roosevelt and William E. Humphrey, the Republican Federal Trade Commissioner who is defying removal.

The course of the New Deal was reviewed and the need of a sound-money leader considered. No one ventured to suggest that Mr. Hoover himself take the lead. His friends all agree that his personal policy of aloofness is the right one. The former President himself is reputedly unwilling to take seriously the suggestions of his running again in 1936, whatever may be his private thoughts on the possibility of vastly changed circumstances. But the one thing which stood out in the incident of his informal reunion with ex-aides was that no one has risen in the last six months to take over the leadership of his party.

There is still an instinctive turning to him for advice and counsel. His telephone at Palo Alto brings him the voices of kindred political spirits seeking exchange of ideas if not direct advice. James A. Farley's post-office department keeps him in touch with others. Not a few Hoover letters are evidence of it in the East.

### Hoover's Eagle

Mr. Hurley, before signing up for a pep talk for the Roosevelt NRA, felt more comfortable to talk it over first with "the Chief." The fact that he spoke, even tho guardedly, implies that Mr. Hoover interposed no objection. The Blue Eagle in his window on the West coast squares with his advice to back up the President. That he has important reservations about the program is another matter. His attitude is important. Whether he realizes it or not, he heads the opposite school of thought.

This, of course, is not what the Republican Old Guard wants. It's own inactivity partly accounts for it. At the approach to the first regular session of Congress under the Roosevelt Administration, there is no Republican leadership on Capitol Hill worthy of the name.

Senator McNary, minority leader in the Senate, is showing small aggressiveness. By past association, he is, in effect, a member of the conservative wing, but the Republicans of that school think him too timid generally and too considerate of the insurgents who openly bolted the party last year to support Mr. Roosevelt. When the remaining Republican leaders issued their formal statement against the Roosevelt monetary and financial policy, Senator McNary refused to sign it. So it was signed for the Senate Republicans by Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, and they wrote McNary down as no fighter. In the Presidential campaign last year, he retired to his ranch in Oregon. He had no stomach for the campaign, anyway, and he and Mr. Hoover had felt a something between them since they were schoolboys together in Oregon.

Ex-Senator Watson, with all his political faults, seldom ran away from a fight. Even tho Mr. Hoover defeated him for the Presidential nomination at Kansas City in 1928, "Sunny Jim" was regular enough to swing into line behind the ticket and become the President's spokesman in the Senate. Mr. Hoover, tho wary of his methods, couldn't dislike him. There was a coolness between Mr. Hoover and the Oregon Senator. It was expected to contribute to the Hoover relegation once the Administration changed. The McNary party influence, however, has proved weak.

AH, WATSON, THE NEEDLE
—Talburt in the Washington *News*

On the House side, Bert Snell, the Republican leader, is a plodder, sincere and conscientious, but no Cannon or Reed or Longworth. Wadsworth, back in the House six years after his defeat for Senate reelection, because he was too wet for those times, is content to follow along, his main issue gone. The Hoover Cabinet circle is scattered. Its members still defer to "the Chief." The Old Guard, which could find expression through Snell, is watchfully waiting. At the right time, it will move to displace Everett Sanders from the Republican National Chairmanship. So long as he is there, the national committee, as such, will not function.

The conservative Republican Congressmen, feeling that the responsibility is on them, have had an inconclusive conference or two to frame a party program, a common objective. The insurgent Republicans would like to become the nucleus of a new Republican party, but they are poor organizers, except when united on a particular issue. Basically they are in agreement not to be swallowed up in the Roosevelt Democratic party. This is especially true since Mr. Roosevelt, by tacitly encouraging Mr. McKee to jump into the New York mayoralty race, "sideswiped" their compatriot, LaGuardia, who would have won hands down in a straight-out contest with Mayor O'Brien.

Underwood
Ex-Senator Watson

### Opponents Are Waiting

The conservative Republicans have justified their sitting back on the theory that it would not only be branded unpatriotic but poor politics for them to begin the attack on Roosevelt now. They believe they will be able to strike with more vigor if they give the Democratic President plenty of time to make good.

Hence there was small support in the party for "Sunny Jim" Watson when he went to Chicago and made a speech sharply attacking the NRA. The insurgents, of course, didn't like it, even tho they have done some complaining on their own score —but on far different grounds. The conservatives thought it ill-timed, to say the least. Even intimate friends of the Indiana ex-Senator were "surprized" and, some of them, chagrined. It was, all agreed, a reflection of the undying Watson Presidential ambition. All reports have it that "Senator Jim" is on the point of assuming the party leadership himself in the general uncertainty. One of his own friends called it "rushing in where angels fear to tread." It was not quite that by the time Mr. Watson opened up. Criticism of the NRA, at first extremely cautious and qualified, has become bolder. The political consensus, however, had the Indianian too far out in front. Popular as he is in his way, his ambitions are not taken seriously. Whether the Republican conservatives like it or not, whether Mr. Hoover likes it or not, the former President offers the only semblance of Republican leadership to-day.

DIOGENES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# At the Observation Post

## *The Efficiency of National Detectives in Capturing Kidnapers Has Created Sentiment for Increasing the Number of Federal Crimes*

THE amazing precision of the Federal effort to bring the country's kidnapers to justice has treated the American public to a new thrill of pride and confidence in their government. It has erased almost overnight the attitude of defeatism which only a few months ago greeted the growing epidemic of crime. It has restored that traditional esteem of Uncle Sam as a law enforcer which went by the board when his main preoccupation became Prohibition.

The importance of this renaissance is not easily exaggerated.

Criminal gangs long in the habit of organized operation in the illicit liquor traffic, and used to its affluence, were suffering from its diminishing returns. The failure of enforcement, coupled with growing competition, had already reduced it to little better than a prosaic commercial enterprise when along came legal beer. Down went the props from under the most profitable of the liquor rackets, requiring a maximum of violence, and employing the largest army of thugs.

### Had Been a Side-line

A quick shift to a new field of endeavor became imperative, and what one more inviting than kidnaping? The same organization, the same training and equipment needed for the sub rosa supply of a bulky commodity, like beer, fitted perfectly into the business of holding human beings for ransom. Indeed, the kidnaping of rival runners had been a side-line of the beer racket. From preying on their own kind to abducting respectable citizens probably seemed as natural a step to the brains of underworld enterprise as one of those swift adaptations which are necessary in certain trades when styles change.

So the members of wealthy families without regard to age or sex began disappearing in increasing number. Vivid recollection of the tragic Lindbergh case and its complete frustration of the police prompted secret negotiations and large ransom payments. These, widely publicized, merely whetted the underworld appetite. "It is a real war which confronts us all," said Attorney-General Cummings, "a war that must be successfully fought if life and property are to be secure in our country."

The war is still on, but the tide of battle has turned. Hard facts, suddenly spraying the American consciousness like a spurt of machine-gun fire, tell the story.

On the last day of September, thirteen defendants in two famous kidnaping cases were convicted—seven at Oklahoma City in a Federal court for the Urschel outrage, six at Edwardsville, Illinois, in a State court, for abducting the elderly banker of Alton, August Luer. A few days before Department of Justice agents had trapped and arrested in Memphis the braggart "Machine-Gun" Kelly and his wife, implicated in the Urschel kidnaping. A little earlier the New York police, with Federal cooperation, had rounded up and captured six of the gang suspected of kidnaping young John J. McConnell, Jr., of Albany. In the meantime, with the ease of Briareus, the Department of Justice stretched out another arm, and gathered

THE EAGLE ON ANOTHER JOB
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

in the leader and three members of the Tuohy gang of Chicago, wanted for the kidnaping of William Hamm, Jr.

Imagine the intense surprize in bandit circles over this stirring series of developments. Where had the calculations of these gentry, so accustomed to successful defiance of society, gone wrong?

The explanation is a revelation of their stupidity. While they had been operating in violation of an unpopular law they had been considered more or less in the light of a necessary evil. A feeling of reciprocity existed between the two worlds, upper and under. It encouraged a corrupt partnership between the outlaw and a certain type of politician which extended its protection to other forms of racketeering, and even to violence and murder within the fraternity. Tho public opinion deplored the condition its indignation was sicklied o'er with a sense of helplessness if not of guilt.

But the threat to every home implicit in the growth of kidnaping rent this atmosphere like a bolt of lightning. Unscrupulous politicians began ducking their old associates. Police forces took on a new lease of energy; hard-faced juries sat in the place of their doubt-ridden predecessors. Most important of all, perhaps, the Federal Government decided that the time had come to reassert its old superiority as a criminal catcher.

Very handy to its purpose was the so-called Lindbergh law, passed in June, 1932, making the kidnaping of a person across State lines a Federal offense. Almost every case is likely to involve a violation of this statute. In any event, the Department of Justice has the right to make sure, and hence, having greatly strengthened its Bureau of Investigation and put at the head of its antiracketeering activities an indefatigable special assistant in the person of Joseph B. Keenan, it has adopted the policy of dispatching its agents on the trail the moment a kidnaping is reported.

The results have been phenomenal. A recapitulation will show that every kidnaping mystery reported to the Department since the enactment of the Lindbergh law has been solved either by or with the aid of its men. They hold their information in confidence; they work secretly; they are immune to local influences; their jurisdiction is the entire country, and they have the advantage of reference to a finger-print file at Washington identifying nearly 4,000,000 individuals, here and abroad, who have embraced or flirted with crime.

It is noteworthy that in every kidnaping case they have investigated during this period the victim has been returned unharmed, tho the sentences meted out to the abductors have been of extreme severity.

### Certainty of Punishment

Seven States now provide the death penalty for kidnaping. The Federal statute permits only imprisonment, tho it may be for life, at the discretion of the court. Penologists, however, are in general agreement that it is not the severity but the certainty of punishment which is the real deterrent.

One question is sure to come to the fore—namely, whether with this demonstration of the efficiency of the national detective more crimes should not be made Federal offenses, and an American equivalent of Scotland Yard created to track down their perpetrators. Sentiment for this simplification is known to exist in Senator Copeland's committee, now engaged in canvassing the crime situation for Congress. It is opposed by a powerful body of opinion jealous of the police powers of the States. Senator Copeland himself has suggested a compromise in the form of a police agency at Washington appointed by the various State Governors, but working as a national unit in full cooperation with local forces.

Meanwhile, it remains to be seen whether the Department of Justice can not make its aid as effective against other than kidnaping racketeers without further legislation.

W. M. H.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# They Stand Out From the Crowd

**Neysa McMein,** America's leading woman illustrator, came to New York from a small Illinois town, "very scared," but with indomitable ambition. Once a piano player in a ten-cent store, a month seldom passes that one of her drawings does not adorn the cover of an important magazine. Adept at many things, her hobbies are ping pong, people and bringing up her young daughter. In private life she is Mrs. John Baragwanath.

Wide World

**Dr. Thomas Darlington,** seventy-four years old last month, is a politico-medic. Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, he lives in Greenwich Village, walks daily to his office, and has also been a church organist, a country doctor, Sunday-school teacher, and an Arizona Indian fighter. Once Health Commissioner of New York, he initiated much pure food, fire protection, and sanitation legislation. Between times he attended at the births of more than 2,000 babies. He is sturdy, laconic, and gray.

**Baroness Ishimoto,** wife of the son of Baron Sinroku Ishimoto, Japan's Minister of War during the Russo-Japanese struggle, is believed to be the first Japanese woman to earn her way in the United States by lecturing and writing as she goes along. An advocate of equality for Japanese women, and other liberal measures, she had to obtain the consent of her husband and father before she could leave Japan.

Wide World

**Henri Barbusse,** distinguished French author and militant pacifist, continues his "fight" for peace and internationalism while the world moves toward nationalistic dictatorships. Fifty-nine years old, an ex-soldier, his "Under Fire" electrified the reading world a decade ago. He is in America on a lecture tour. Ellis Island detained him for a short time as a Communist. He admitted to the charge, and said he "was proud of it."

## Cartoonists
### *As They See Themselves*

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

**Edward S. (Ted) Brown**—Born September 14, 1876, at Stillwater, Minnesota. High-school education—Minneapolis. Went to Klondike rush in '98. Spent three winters and four summers knocking around mining camps of Alaska. Worked in mines, drove dog teams. Carried chain on the preliminary survey of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. Also cooked for stripping crew of same outfit.

Commercial drawing in St. Louis advertising agency; same thing, Minneapolis Advertising Service Co.; ditto, Chicago. Comic strips on Chicago *Daily News*. Editorial cartoons on Chicago *Daily News*. Editorial cartoons on New York *Herald Tribune*.

Married; three boys; grown up; ages twenty-one, twenty-four, twenty-seven. Live at Norwalk, Connecticut. Am a bug on any kind of fishing. Get a kick out of anything that is primitive. Poetry fan.

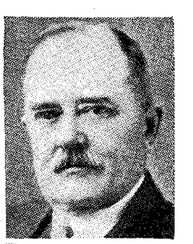
[*A cartoon by Mr. Brown appears on page 26.*]

**James Weldon Johnson,** author of the currently published autobiography "Along This Way," has been called America's leading Negro citizen. Lawyer, teacher, poet, diplomat, and for many years secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he has been a leader in the uphill fight for the rights of Afro-Americans, and distinguished himself in innumerable other capacities. He wrote the English version of the libretto for the grand opera "Goyescas," produced in 1915 at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Johnson is sixty-two.

**Robert H. Lyman** has, since 1922, with the help of only a modest-sized staff, edited the formidable World Almanac. First published forty-eight years ago as a political handbook by the New York *World*, it is to-day an indispensable reference book, and has a circulation of 300,000. Like the Almanac, which can "answer a million questions," its editor, who will be seventy next year, is possessed of a vast fund of general information. A newspaperman since his graduation from Yale (1884), he keeps on his desk a current file of The Literary Digest. Modest, retiring, his hobby is first-edition books.

Kaiden-Keystone

**Clark Howell,** gray-mustached editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and one of the few remaining exponents of personal journalism in America, is at his editorial desk, when he is in Atlanta, from 9 to 5, despite the fact that he has passed his seventieth summer and is in his fiftieth year on the *Constitution* staff. Many political honors could have been his, but he has refused them all with the statement: "I can be of more service to my party and nation by remaining in my present capacity." He was Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia for thirty-two consecutive years—the longest service of any man in the history of the Committee—and lost the position when he fought the Klan influence in his party in the Smith-McAdoo fight of 1924.



Keystone

## What's the Name, Please?

**Neysa McMein Baragwanath**—illustrator—as if spelled *Neesa McMeen Bahra-gwahn'ath.*

**Loos**—scenario writer—

The movie scribe, Anita *Loos*,
Prefers to rime her name with *dose;*
But yields to careless Yankee use
And answers to Anita *Loose.*

**Van Loon**—Dutch-American historian—*Loon* rimes with *loan.*

**Kagawa**—Japanese religious and social leader—*kahng-ah-wah:* equal stress on each syllable.

**Du Bois**—Negro editor and author—pronounced *dew-boys'.*

**Minnigerode**—American author—substitute *m* for *v* in *vinegar road.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Hitler's One-Purpose Government

## *Super-Consolidation, in Which Churches, Women and Labor Unions Are Molded to Nazi Aims, Forms a Background for the "Totalitarian" German State*

By Stanley High

[*This is the Second Article in a Series based on personal observations by the writer.*]

NAZI Germany is a nation of strange phenomena. It is strange to hear mature men conclude their telephone conversations, not with "Good-by" but with "Heil Hitler." It is strange to watch adult Germany—men and women—turn from their tasks to march arm in arm through the streets in company with whatever contingent of uniformed troops happens to be passing. It is strange to buy Nazi-made cigarettes to help the party treasury, and to watch grade-school children learning to do the goose-step.

Keystone

**German women—whom Hitler proposes to restore to the business of home-making—are as enthusiastic Nazis as the men**

But of all strange sights I doubt if any can match what one sees at the imposing building in Charlottenburg known as "The Church Chancellory." Here the Nazified ecclesiastics of the Glaubensbewegung Die Deutscher Christen (The Faith Movement of German Christians) gather to administer the affairs of the church. They have a pompous bearing—beyond that of the average ecclesiastic. They hurry, puffing a bit as befits their size and age, from office to office, their arms full of papers. The best of them wear Prince Albert coats, and go out to lunch in top hats, and carrying gold-tipped canes. But in the hallways, on the wide stone stairs, at the entrance to the offices they pause—when passing each other—lift a right arm as tho about to give the Apostolic Benediction, and greet each other solemnly with "Heil Hitler."

These are the men who are doing their bit—twelve hours a day of it—to bring German Protestantism to the service of Hitler's "totalitarian State." Totalitarianism needs explaining. National-Socialism is based upon the principle of a "One-Man Government." Just how that principle has become incarnate in the person of Adolf Hitler, I will explain in a following article. Meanwhile, it should be clear that a one-man government requires a one-purpose government machine. For each sphere of the nation's interests and activities there is to be but one organization; in each compartment of the nation's mind, one thought; in each corner of the nation's heart, but one aspiration.

### Incipient Revolution

To date, this program of super-consolidation has got on famously. In fact, up to the present time it has run into only one serious snag. That snag was constituted out of a militant group—perhaps at one time a majority group—within the Protestant churches of Germany. Opposition in other quarters obediently flattened out at the approach of the Hitler steam-roller. The churches, however, refused to flatten. It looked for a time, last spring, as tho Hitler had an incipient counter-revolution on his hands. For the church leaders saw in the Nazi program an attempt to destroy religious freedom, and put the spiritual forces of the nation at the service of the political purposes of the party. In the end, of course, this revolt was taken effectively in hand. A church election—conducted with the usual Nazi "supervision"—rolled up a substantial majority for Mr. Hitler's Dr. Mueller; von Bodelschwingh and his supporters were completely ousted from places of authority and the church—with Mueller sitting in the bishop's chair—was ready to plunge into totalitarianism.

### Mueller's Militarism

Mueller, by the way, does not go in for Prince Albert coats or top hats. His decorations, if any, are military. He, himself, was an Army chaplain. His secretary—who looks more like a churchman than Mueller—was formerly an admiral in the German Navy. Mueller's militarism is of the Prussian order. He clicks his heels when he meets you and clicks them again when he bids you farewell. He wears his hair clipped and takes delight in his chest expansion. In conversation he lifts his voice and barks at you. And he expects his lesser ecclesiastics to skip to his commands with as much alacrity as tho they were junior officers in a garrison.

Mueller's first job at the Church Chancellory was in line with the "total State" idea of the Nazis. It called for the immediate unity of German Protestantism into one ecclesiastical body. There have been—up to the present—twenty-eight different Protestant denominations in Germany. These churches were divided not by theology but by geography. The various States which—until the coming of Hitler—possessed a large measure of local autonomy inside the German Reich had developed their own church organizations. These were State churches. Serious efforts had been made to bring them together. But these proved unavailing. When Hitler came, however, something happened to the wheels of the nation's ecclesiastical machinery. And now a united Protestantism is unquestionably coming to pass. In place of the Federation of German Protestant Churches, there has now been established the "Deutsche Evangelische Kirke"—the German Evangelical Church. This is no mere federation of twenty-eight separate bodies. It is the successor to those bodies. It will be and, in some measure, has already become the one Protestant church of Germany. Among German churchmen there is still a great deal of suspicion against

*(Continued on page 24)*



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Cuba's Third Episode of Revolution

PEACE predictions about Cuba, following the crushing of the Machado régime, the downfall of the Provisional Government of de Cespedes, and the succession to the Presidency of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, gave way to doubts and fears on October 2, the date of "The Battle of the National Hotel" of Havana.

One hundred and nineteen persons were reported in Havana press cables as known to have been killed and more than 200 wounded in the bombardment by enlisted men of the Cuban Army of the American-owned hostelry, where 500 army and navy officers, opponents of the Grau San Martin Administration had been barricaded and besieged for weeks.

The isolation of the officers began on September 5, when the rank and file of the Army and Navy, as Tom Pettey in the New York *Herald Tribune* reminds us, mutinied against the officers and against the Provisional Government headed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

## Pay-Cut Mutiny

The revolt had been brewing since the overthrow of former President Gerardo Machado. Discontent of the rank and file came to a head when a pay cut was threatened which would have reduced the army private's salary from $22.90 to $13 per month. The mutiny of the men succeeded without bloodshed, for the officers made no resistance. On the same day Provisional President de Cespedes relinquished control of the Government.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, black-haired and swarthy former sergeant-stenographer at barracks outside Havana, and now commander-in-chief of the Army, is said to be the man on whom more than any other Cuba's immediate future depends.

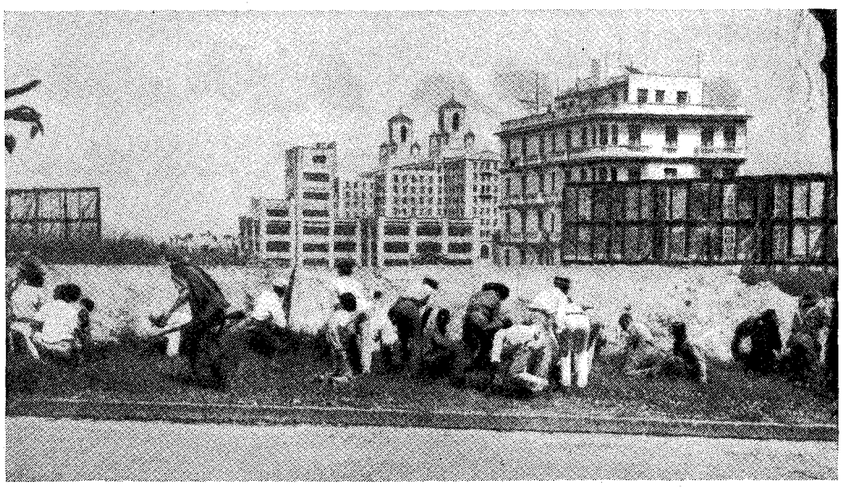
When President Grau San Martin took the oath of office on September 10, the next day he informed the officers who had taken refuge in the National Hotel that they must come to terms within thirty-six hours.

All the hotel employees went on strike and decamped, leaving the rebellious officers to run the place as best they could. Quickly the officers got telephone and lighting systems into working order. They did their own cooking, cleaning, laundering and chamber work. Two majors served as kitchen police, and three aviators transformed themselves into elevator boys.

Despite the precautions of the army guard outside the hotel, a veritable arsenal was smuggled to the besieged officers. Women secreted machine-gun parts beneath skirts, inside handbags, or in food packages. On September 13, twenty-five officers deserted the hotel and returned to the Army. The others held out waiting for the "great day" of a counter-revolt. It came at dawn on October 2, when machine-gun fire began to crackle in the air both from and on the hotel.

Commanding the soldiers, sailors, students of the volunteer army and members of the ABC radicals, offshoot of the powerful ABC revolutionary society, Colonel Batista fought the battle of the National Hotel. He set up field headquarters in the basement of an adjoining building and, smiling and suave as ever, he directed the firing. When he moved about the streets to observe the fighting, it was in the armored sedan that had protected the exiled Machado in his dashes through the capital.

With a pair of field-glasses the above-mentioned Tom Pettey watched the battle, which "looked like a burlesque until the men dying all about were perceived." In the street beneath the windows from which this informant was taking his observations, a fruit vender was crying his wares, and on a street even nearer to the National Hotel a lumbering truck was going about its business of collecting garbage as if nothing were happening. Several hundred persons, gathered behind buildings and in the shelter of stone walls, watched the soldiers and officers exchange bullets.



© International

**The Battle of the National Hotel of Havana**

## A Real Battle

The most amazing sight to Mr. Pettey was to see the civilians run after the soldiers, under the barrage of fire from the hotel, and drop beside the soldiers and help them to reload their rifles. Then what seemed to be burlesque, we are told, became suddenly as real as any battle in history. Two soldiers, who had been firing from behind a slight rise of ground, stood erect, wheeled about in unison and dropped flat. One of them began to crawl toward shelter in a street near by, but the other was dead. A sailor in a white uniform presented a perfect target to the expert snipers in the hotel. They sent him rolling down an embankment never to fire another shot.

The crowd of civilians melted away like snow as soon as the marksmen began registering hits. From then on, to Mr. Pettey, it was like having a grand-stand seat at a battle front. Thousands and thousands of bullets flattened against the hotel walls, tho the officers' shots were measured in hundreds only. But from every volley of them some one among the besiegers died.

Early in the afternoon American Ambassador Sumner Welles arranged a truce to permit evacuation of Americans from the battle area. Fighting was resumed at 3 P. M., but soon afterward the officers displayed two white flags and surrendered.

It seemed the fight was over. The officers were paraded outside on the lawn, along with civilian onlookers. As the officers were lined up, a shot came from the hotel. In a moment the enlisted men fired and a number of officers and civilians dropped.

A student directorate leader told a United Press correspondent that seven civilians and fourteen officers were killed. The officers surviving were taken through the city and ferried across the harbor, past the American war-ships to the Cabanas Fortress.

An hour after the surrender of the officers, shooting started in the city proper, particularly in the Vedado district. Automobiles moved through the streets, their occupants firing at soldiers and known students and ABC radical supporters of the Government. For more than two hours, up to 8 P. M., the shooting continued all over the main part of the city.

## The Battle Ends

Almost as if by signal it diminished and with the last few echoing reports there was silence. The people who had crowded in the vicinity of the National Hotel early in the day to see the battle, remained in their homes and the streets were almost deserted, left to the vigilant patrols of enlisted men.

If the enlisted men who put him into power remain loyal, said this United Press representative, President Ramon Grau San Martin's position would seem to be strengthened. But he further stated that every element indicated approaching trouble and none approaching normality.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# The Conquest of Antarctica Is Resumed

*Two Parties Are to Explore the Frozen South to Study Meteorological Conditions and the Cosmic Ray—Byrd Will Broadcast While Over the Pole*

ONE of the most heroic stories of our time is the tale of the conquest of the antarctic—a story still far from finished. At least two courageous exploring parties will add new chapters to it in the coming season.

Not quite forty years have passed since the first human beings—a party led by Captain Christensen, of the Norwegian whaler *Svend Foyn*—set foot upon Antarctica. Yet, in the intervening time the outlines of this huge and irregular continent have been pretty well defined; several important mountain ranges and peaks have been mapped, the pole has been twice visited afoot and once flown over by plane. The furious winters of Antarctica have been defied by explorers eager to gather scientific information.

© International

Sir Hubert Wilkins

© Wide World

Rear-Admiral Byrd

THEY WILL EXPLORE THE FAR SOUTH

The first party to resume this epic of discovery during the coming season has already departed from Cape Town on the last long leg of the journey to the antarctic. It will pass a year there, under the leadership of Lincoln Ellsworth, whose explorations in the regions of the north and south poles have already added a great deal to our knowledge of the earth. The Ellsworth expedition also includes Bernt Balchen, the pilot who, four years ago, flew over the pole with Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, and Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins, one of the foremost polar explorers of our time.

### To Study the Aurora

The second expedition heading southward this year will soon leave North American waters, led by Admiral Byrd, to spend a full two years in exploration and scientific research in the neighborhood of the pole. Twelve scientists will accompany Admiral Byrd, to aid in gathering information that will be of intense interest to the whole scientific world. These activities will range from photographing the color and intensity of the aurora and experimenting with cosmic rays to searching for and classifying bacterial, plant and animal life and studying geological formations.

The equipment of the Byrd expedition will include two ships to carry supplies, four planes including one autogyro, engines and repairs for two additional planes abandoned four years ago by Admiral Byrd at Little America, complete radio equipment so powerful that by means of it almost continuous contact can be maintained with the United States by relay from Buenos Aires, and more than $100,000 worth of special scientific apparatus to be used in gathering data on south polar weather, temperature ranges, geology, biology, radiation, movements of earth and ice and appearance of meteors.

All of the information yielded by this elaborate scientific set-up will be of great significance, but that looked forward to most eagerly is the meteorological data. There is only one product supplied by Antarctica that the whole world uses. This is weather. Many meteorologists consider the south polar regions to be of extreme importance in governing the weather conditions of the earth.

Another major scientific mystery that may receive new light from measurements to be made by the Byrd expedition is the much discussed question of the cosmic rays, which pour in from outer space. The way they behave near the earth's poles will tend to settle the argument as to whether they consist of high-speed particles of electricity, or waves like those of light and X-rays. If they are electrical in nature, the south magnetic pole will attract or repel them. If they are waves this effect will not appear.

Both expeditions now heading southward will attempt to repeat Admiral Byrd's flight over the pole, and in addition will try to make a complete crossing of the polar continent, a feat never before undertaken. If successful, these flights will fill in many of the blank spaces on the present map of Antarctica.

Admiral Byrd will attempt to fly directly to the pole either from Little America or from an auxiliary base nearer the pole, and thence across the continent to the Weddell Sea, where one of his ships will be waiting. If all goes well, the explorer will broadcast a continuous first-hand story of the flight, his voice being transmitted from the plane to the base at Little America, thence to Buenos Aires, and there rebroadcast to the whole world.

Commander Ellsworth, accompanied by Bernt Balchen as pilot, has planned a somewhat similar feat, but without some of the spectacular elements of the Byrd flight. Their plane will carry apparatus capable of photographing the terrain over which they go. These photographs can later be pieced together and used in preparing an accurate map of the region.

The crossing of the continent will in no sense be a race between rival exploring parties. A race would prove nothing, and would result in waste effort. The Ellsworth expedition is primarily interested in discovery and exploration; that of Byrd in obtaining scientific data. Arriving in the antarctic weeks ahead, Ellsworth and Balchen will probably have completed their flight before Admiral Byrd is ready for his spectacular dash, but this will not rob radio listeners of the vicarious thrill of flying over a new continent. The radio and the airplane have to a large degree rendered the exploration of Antarctica possible. Now they make it as an experience in which the whole world can share.

© International

**Lincoln Ellsworth and his pilot Bernt Balchen, in the cockpit of the plane they will fly over the antarctic regions**



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## Newly Designed Tank-Cars Carry Almost Everything

Many plans for the improvement of passenger-cars through the use of air-conditioning and stream-lined construction have been projected, but to date the railroads have actually effected more innovations in their freight equipment. Of particular interest is the development in the construction of tank-cars—once limited to transport of liquid petroleum products. Specially constructed tank-cars now carry milk, hydrogen peroxid, helium, chlorin, hydrochloric acid, beer, glycerin and vegetable oils.

A high-pressure tank-car has been developed to carry liquefied hydrocarbon gases for use in suburban areas beyond city gas mains. Fourteen special cars have been constructed for the Navy to distribute helium from the government plant at Amarillo, Texas. At a total construction cost of $845,000 the fleet of fourteen cars paid for itself in fifteen trips.

Another type of insulated tank-car has been developed to carry asphalt and tar over a three-day haul at a temperature of 300 to 500 degrees. The latest development is a water-tight, self-unloading carrier designed to handle such granular materials as cement, lime, flour, sulfur, rice, fertilizer, and pottery clays.

The self-unloading feature of this car consists of a traveling metal belt inside, which brings the granular material to the unloading spout and empties it out as if it were liquid. The belt is operated by a motor placed in one end of the car.

## Deciphering Ancient Mayan Inscriptions

The mysterious civilization that flourished in Central America, shortly after the beginning of the Christian Era, may yet speak to us. Scholars, through years of effort, have been able to decipher many of the numerical and date glyphs of the ancient Mayas, but until recently the non-mathematical texts have been unreadable.

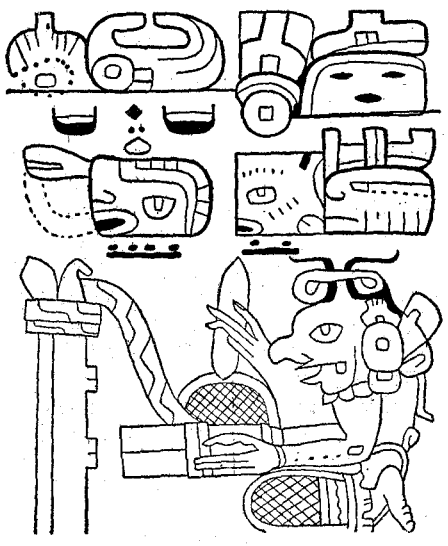
New research by Benjamin Lee Whorf, reported in a publication of the Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, suggests that the meaning of the curious Mayan picture-like inscriptions will not forever remain unknown to us. Mr. Whorf has made a beginning by actually translating a simple Maya text from the Codex Tro-Cortesianus, one of the Mayan books that have come down to us.

The portion translated consists of four word-signs or glyphs above a picture of a human figure. The figure is known, by comparison with others in the codex, to be a representation of a Mayan god, whose name is contained in the lower pair of the four glyphs, but which for the time being can not be translated. Mr. Whorf lets $X_1$ and $X_2$ stand for the two-word name. The upper pair of glyphs consists of a verb and the object of the sentence.

Translated, the inscription reads: "$X_1X_2$ (the unknown god) inserts (it) into the cloth."

Simple as this appears, the translation is said to be the first decipherment of a complete sentence written in ancient Maya with reasonable evidence of probable correctness. It will be observed that the picture beneath the glyphs shows the god doing exactly what the sentence says he does. The translation does not depend on this circumstance, however, but rather is corroborated by it.

The basis of the new method used by Mr. Whorf is that the system of writing employed by the Mayas was phonetic, rather than alphabetic, like our own, or ideographic, like that of many ancient writing systems.



"THE GOD INSERTS IT INTO THE CLOTH"

Strangely, this theory was formerly held, but in recent years had been abandoned by many of the scientists seeking a key to the inscriptions. Not long after the Spanish conquest of the Mayas, Mexico's most famous bishop from Spain, Diego de Landa, wrote down twenty-seven characters of Mayan writing which he believed represented sounds similar to those of the Spanish alphabet.

The bishop included this list in his famous "Relación de las Cosas de Yucatan," a valuable collection of first-hand accounts of a people who, tho only decadent descendants of the ancient Mayas, still preserved many of the customs of their illustrious ancestors. Bishop Landa's book did not come to light in modern times, however, until 1864, after centuries of oblivion in the Royal Library of Madrid.

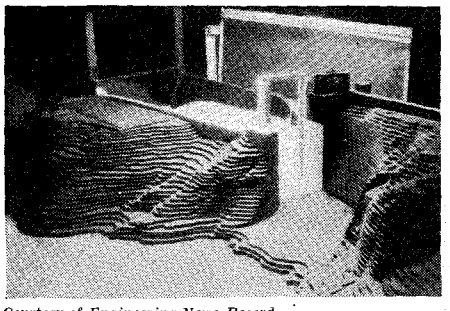
Scholars immediately seized upon Landa's "alphabet" as a key to the Mayan inscriptions. When it failed to unlock the secrets of the writings, it fell into disrepute, and along with it the theory, expressed by Landa, that the Mayan characters were phonetic. Since that time, most of the attempts to translate the inscriptions have been based on the belief that they were ideographic—conventional pictures of actions or events.

Mr. Whorf, after a general consideration of the various inscriptions, came to the conclusion that the phonetic theory was the correct one, with certain modifications.

## Science Snap-shots

### Planning Boulder Dam Spillways

Studies with hydraulic models to determine the best arrangements for handling the huge volumes of water at Boulder Dam have been going on for more than two years



Courtesy of *Engineering News-Record*

in a special field laboratory under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. As a result, the two spillways have now been designed and tested. They will be of the side-channel type, according to *Engineering News-Record*, capable of handling 200,000 cubic feet of water a second.

To test the designs, replicas of the proposed spillways were built of sheet metal over a wood frame, with boards cut to contour lines simulating the canyon walls. These were tried out in the field laboratory under conditions duplicating on a small scale those which will actually obtain when the installation is complete, thus removing guesswork as to how well they will work.

### Seeking a Poison-Ivy Cure

Hundreds of pounds of poison-ivy leaves and bark have been used in experiments during the last three years by scientists of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, who, under the direction of Prof. G. Albert Hill, are seeking a remedy for the poison. They have learned that the poison is a substance that does not vaporize—hence it is impossible to become poisoned except by actual contact with the plant or an object that has been in contact with it.

Some of the poison has been sent to Canada for study by the National Research Council there. Further international cooperation has come from a Japanese chemist, Myema, who has discovered that lac, one of the substances forming shellac, is a chemical similar to ivy poison in structure tho different in effects. Lac is produced by an insect.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Nudism as an Educational and Social Force

## *A Nation-wide Survey Discloses That Nudists in This Country Now Number More Than a Hundred Thousand, With Many Colonies From Florida to California*

AMERICA is in no danger of going naked. Frost and sun, not to mention the innate shyness of Americans, will see to that.

But it seems that the fad, cult, or whatever label is worn by the movement for a brave nude world, is spreading rapidly. The spotlight was turned on it again recently by the arrest of the proprietors of the Sunshine Sports League, a nudist colony in Allegan County, Michigan, where an adjoining property-owner complained to the authorities that naked men and women were gamboling on the green near by, bathing in her creek, and creating a fire hazard with their primitive cooking arrangements. The site of the nudist camp was far removed from the traveled ways. But field glasses and closer inspection by the sheriff and his aides confirmed the charge, and the proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ring of Kalamazoo, Michigan, received a hearing before Justice of the Peace Fidus E. Fish, and were bound over for the October term of the Circuit Court. No evidence was presented at the hearing that there was even a hint of immorality or indecency beyond nakedness among the sun bathers. In fact, one of them Edward J. Murray, a fifty-six-year-old Chicagoan who, with his wife, was at the camp to receive the sun-ray treatment for high blood-pressure, testified that he saw no sign of "lewdness, indecency or obscene actions."

The case, which, it is reported, is to be taken to the highest court in the land, if necessary, has stirred up much interest among the Mid-Western papers, and led to a wide discussion of nudism and its claims. Qualified newspaper men who have studied it at first hand—one of them accompanied by his wife and her cousin—agree that nudism is not subversive of the moral code, and is farther removed from exhibitionism than a couple of feathers in the head-dress of a shirtless savage, or a shell necklace on an unclothed African belle.

### Numbers Increase

The movement for secluded nakedness is more wide-spread, it seems, than is generally realized. With the sanction of an increasingly greater number of municipal legislators, and acceptance by many ecclesiastical and civic organizations, American nudists have increased from 2,100 to 130,000 during the last ten months, according to the Rev. Illsley Boone, managing editor of *The Nudist Magazine*, official publication of the International Nudist Conference. The figures are based on a recent nation-wide survey conducted by that magazine. In 1935, predicts Mr. Boone, the number will have increased to a million.

Altogether, there are said to be about 200 nudist colonies in the country, mainly on the Atlantic seaboard, in the Catskills, Florida and California. About fifty of the camps are said to be in operation near New York. One, in the Catskills, within twenty miles of Krum Elbow, where the President lives, is the country's leading

Keystone

NO NUDISM IN 1890

nature colony, where the modern sun-worshipers expose their bodies far from the madding crowd of "peeping Toms." Several camps have been established in Ohio and Michigan, and others, it is reported, are to be established as fast as the law permits.

A nudist colony in a dense woodland near Lake Village, Indiana, flourishes undisturbed. According to a United Press dispatch, it has fifty members, headed by a Chicago attorney and his wife, and including a ministerial student, office workers, housewives, several children, and two lawyers. The sheriff of the county, says the dispatch, has promised immunity to the nudists as long as they remain within the confines of their colony.

Nudism, as defined before the Fellowship of Faiths in Chicago by Henry S. Huntington, one of the founders of the International Nudist Conference, is "a breaking of the tabu on the sight of the body." In the first place it minimizes sex, he said. "This is a primary effect which everybody who has tried nudism immediately notes. Nudism secures all the physical benefits of sun bathing, and much besides. It produces quite remarkable psychological and social results, and may have decided effects upon the character. Nudism interests religious people."

An interesting account of his visit to a nudist camp is furnished by John C. Moffitt, a member of the staff of the Kansas City *Star*, who dispels at once any notion that this form of recreational and esthetic adventure is merely vulgarian or colored with a Lupercalian tinge. Mr. Moffitt was accompanied by his wife and her cousin, a young married man. The first thing the investigator will learn, he says, is "that the leering impressions of nudism, gleaned from the vulgar comic magazines, reveal no facts save the type of minds possessed by the people who draw for them. The thousands of persons practising nudism in Europe can scarcely all be vulgarians. Neither can the increasing hundreds who go about without their clothing in the various camps through the eastern part of the United States."

### Many Husbands and Wives

Admission to any of these camps, we are informed, is permitted only after the most rigid investigation of the applicant. Husbands and wives make up a good part of the enthusiasts, while, for obvious reasons, bachelors are not encouraged. To quote from the principles and standards of the International Nudist Conference: "We believe in the essential wholesomeness of the human body and all its functions. We therefore regard the body neither as an object of shame nor as a subject for levity or erotic exploitation. Any attitude or behavior inconsistent with this view is contrary to the whole spirit of the society and has no place among us. . . . Our purposes are not exclusively physical or cultural or esthetic, but rather a normal union of all these."

"Perhaps the real drawback to nudism is not that it conflicts with conventional morality but that it clashes head-on with romance," writes Wayne Gard in an extensive article on the subject in the Dallas *News*. "To many of their patrons the nudist camps are extremely disillusioning." Mr. Gard observes that many non-nudists admit that the movement has much to offer toward education and health. "These sympathizers fear, however," he says, "that, instead of becoming a natural part of the life of normal people, nudism will be taken up by cranks and faddists who, with their Coney Island Edens, will make the movement as ridiculous as the Fletcherism or the Couéism of recent decades."

Whatever its fate, nudism is one of the observable phenomena rising on the American scene, and occupying a paragraph in the daily record. As it is, near-nudism is being practised on practically every beach in the country.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## In Spirit of Lord's Prayer Church "Forgives" Pledges

Suiting their action to the words of the Lord's Prayer, "and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors," the congregation of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Toledo, Ohio, has "forgiven" more than $26,000 in unpaid pledges of its communicants.

The church has 2,400 active members, and is described as the largest Protestant church in Toledo, and the largest in the American Lutheran body. Its action is prompted by the spirit of the day, explains the pastor, the Rev. S. C. Michelfelder. "We believe," he says, "that many of our people having made pledges in good faith, but unable to pay them, are burdened by the debt they owe the church. We believe that the church which would teach others to pray the Lord's Prayer should be the first to 'forgive.'"

The resolution passed by the vestry reads:

"In appreciation of God's blessing in preserving our church in the perilous times of depression, and in keeping with the President's recovery plan, we hereby cancel all obligations of our members to our church due before January 1, 1933."

## Hotel-Room Bibles

"Room with bath"—and Bible, too, tho it isn't advertised. But one should use it, considering the traditional relationship between cleanliness and Godliness.

The Gideons continue to do their part in equipping hotel rooms. In 1928, as *The Missionary Review of the World* tells us, the Scottish Commercial Travelers' Christion Union placed some 3,000 Bibles, especially printed and bound, in Scotland, practically finishing their task north of the Cheviot Hills. In New Zealand, 6,888 Bibles had been placed in hotel rooms by the end of 1930. Practically all the hotels in Canada have been supplied.

Working for the Gideons in Korea, Captain Swineheart has placed 1,500 Bibles in Korean hotels, together with 300 Japanese Bibles in Japanese hotels in Korea. As these hotels are generally without tables, a wooden holder, to attach to the wall, is supplied with each Bible. In Bombay and its neighborhood eighteen hotels have been supplied with 327 Bibles, and 1,163 copies in English, Dutch and Chinese have been placed by the Gideons in the guest-rooms of hotels in Java, Borneo, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

## Children and Homes

The number of children in institutions declined by 7 per cent. during the year ending last June, while the number of those in foster homes increased by 11 per cent., according to the Federal Children's Bureau. The report is made on the basis of a survey of thirteen cities.

# The Week-day Church Schools

Palestine—the land where Christ was born, lived, taught and died. The children perked up their faces, it was all so interesting, even exciting when it came to the wandering and sufferings of all those people, and their being lost in a strange land. And that story about the manna, and the one about God in the mountain—weren't they mysterious?

Albany *Knickerbocker Press* photograph

**A week-day "Sunday-school" in Albany**

The children were in one of Albany's week-day schools of religion sponsored by the Albany City Council of Religious Education, which is conducting a campaign to raise sufficient funds to maintain the schools and other agencies for religious education. The council acts as the agent of thirty-six cooperating Protestant churches of Albany. Children are released, upon request of parents, one hour a week from public schools to receive moral and religious instruction at near-by centers. The aim of the schools, *The Knickerbocker Press* reminds us, is to develop Christian character. This is accomplished through worship, dramatization of Bible stories, the singing of hymns, handwork and original compositions on religious themes. Theology is not taught. Public-school discipline is maintained, and regular reports are sent to parents. The child thus regards this instruction as a normal part of his education, and not a matter for Sunday only. Instructors are Miss Alice I. Perkins, principal; Miss Rhoda A. Hayes and Miss Dorothy E. Rawson, professionally trained teachers, employed full time.

Week-day church schools conducted during school hours were established first in Gary, Indiana, in 1913, and were made a part of its departmental plan of school organization. Since then groups of churches and ministerial associations in 367 cities have won the cooperation of boards of education and superintendents of schools in making it possible to conduct classes in religious education during school hours. Spiritual illiteracy is being dispelled among thousands of children who otherwise might never hear the story of religion or learn that there is a law higher than that personified by policeman or sheriff.

A pamphlet prepared by Mary Dabney Davis for the Office of Education, and issued by the Department of the Interior, tells why these week-day schools are needed. Surveys show, we read, that a negligible amount of a child's time comes under the influence of the churches, and that only a small proportion of the children throughout the country have even brief contact with church influence. "They also show changes in family life wherein parents tend to disregard religious education, or to throw upon the churches or the community the chief responsibility for youth's religious training.

"This release of school time for classes in religious education is one of the public school's responses to the current feeling of need for more ethical and socially constructive programs for the children and youth of the country to-day."

Another conspectus, prepared by Ward W. Keesecker, specialist in school legislation in the Office of Education, explains that the week-day religious schools are a complement to secular education of youth with at least a minimum of religious training. "These schools," he says, "are under the control of the churches, and do not constitute an organic connection or part of the public-school system. They are schools with a religious purpose in the achievement of which the educational method is used."

## Neglecting Children

Twenty-five years ago, when she became superintendent of the New York State Training School for Girls, Mrs. Fannie French Morse made a bonfire of manacles, restraining sheets and strait-jackets which had been used in the institution. Thoughtful kindness supplanted thoughtless cruelty.

But agencies for the care of neglected children are confronted with an undiminishing number of cases. "The general public has little conception of the character and extent of the crimes perpetrated on helpless children," declared Children's Court Justice Samuel D. Levy in an address before the annual New York State convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. There have been fewer cases of physical brutality, intemperate parents and boarding-home abuses, said William L. Vetter, assistant superintendent of the Brooklyn S. P. C. C., but there has been a growing increase in "less obvious forms of cruelty," such as medical neglect and the influence of neurotic and shiftless parents.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Two Melodramas—East and West

## *"Double Door," a Thriller, Supposedly Based on a Knickerbocker Legend of Fabulous Wealth, and "Heat Lightning," a Saga of the Wide-Open Spaces*

SOMETHING besides critics must have brought a sold-out house to "Double Door," at the Ritz Theater, New York, on the evening of the second performance.

Perhaps it was the Wendel legend, tho the author and sponsors declare the play is not founded on the history of the family, now extinct, whose eccentricities have been exploited in the recent litigation over their fortune.

However, one sits watching the action and checking off the resemblances. There's the house with the closed windows and shutters on Fifth Avenue, the vacant lot of fabulous value devoted to the dog's exercise, the maiden ladies, one of whom eventually escapes the family tyranny to felicity and marriage, the family credo that real estate must never be sold—and perhaps more.

Suppose the author did take from the Wendel history. That has been done in conspicuous examples before. There is enough else to give the play originality, or at least the semblance of more than one unwritten history.

### The Fury of a Spinster

Being melodrama, the play does not ask to be judged for plausibility or verisimilitude. It is drab and spooky throughout, save where some human lights are shed by those who suffer from the insane fury of a spinster, who rules the house, intimidates her younger sister and half-brother, browbeats the servants, and humiliates the young bride of the boy to the point of revolt—something the tyrant had never encountered before.

When the marriage which she sternly opposed takes place, she appropriates the wedding presents as family possessions, sets about to plant the poison of suspicion of the bride's unfaithfulness in the young bridegroom, and finally locks the bride in a sealed room to die of suffocation, as the unhappy pair are about to quit the home.

Of course, the bride is saved this unhappy fate. The elderly wasp is left alone in the darkened house. The family lawyer, who seemed at times careful not to lose a profitable client, finally turns about and makes the culprit sign away her fortune to escape being indicted for assault with intent to kill. The curtain falls upon her sitting in partial triumph, with the pearls, rightfully belonging to the bride, clutched in her hands.

It is written that the author, Elizabeth McFadden, included some comedy relief in her original scheme, but the producers decided for the somber tale the play reveals.

The critics, on the whole, approve.

"You'll find yourself forgiving the play itself its slight chinks, and its prime exaggerations," writes Gilbert W. Gabriel (New York *American*). "You'll end up not worrying whether it is really all about the Misses Wendel or the Siamese Twins."

UNWELCOME BRIDE RECEIVES THE WRONG NECKLACE

*First of a series of cruelties by Victoria Van Bret visited on the intruding bride. Left to right: Mary Morris, Richard Hendrick, Aleta Freel*

Richard Lockridge (New York *Sun*) hands it a bouquet as "a light and cunningly built play that offers for your delectation one of the most malignant villainesses of the contemporary theater, and manages with everything to make its appeal rather on a plane of psychological than physical violence."

To Percy Hammond (New York *Herald Tribune*) the comedy is "just one of those good lies jumbled in the telling, and the world's wickedest old woman, as played by Miss Mary Morris, broadcasts her malevolence with serious enthusiasm, thereby causing the audience to shudder laughingly."

If she is, to his eyes, "overthorough in a rôle already too abundant," viewed by John Mason Brown (New York *Evening Post*), "she keys the play and saves it—from itself.

"She does not spare herself by making a single bid for sympathy. The hatred of the audience is what she wants—and gets—at the same time she is winning its respect. By underplaying a vastly overwritten part instead of ripping it out, as most actresses would be tempted to do, she not only shows her wisdom and her skill but grants the melodrama an illusion of truth which is often so convincing that Miss Morris's life may yet be threatened by some spectator who can no longer endure the character she creates so vividly."

Another melodrama with less promise of a long run is "Heat Lightning," by Leon Abrams and George Abbott, played at the Booth Theater.

This also is psychological rather than physical in its development, at least for two acts, and the audience somehow feels it was not what they bargained for.

The resemblance to "Double Door" stops here, for the scene is a filling-station in Arizona run by two sisters, one of whom is escaping from a lurid past in Oklahoma. The girl's past overtakes her, however, in the person of her former lover, who is fleeing the police for a murder done in Salt Lake City. The piece is complicated by various irrelevant episodes, natural enough to a filling-station, tho confusing to the main theme, until the time comes in the third act for the girl to shoot her too insistent lover.

Mr. Hammond, who is the critic expressing the most approval, returns to the subject in his Sunday follow-up article in a kind of apologia, inspired by the leading man in the piece.

"Mr. Robert Gleckler has afforded me a number of ecstatic minutes in the Theater by the finished way of his revels in the Drama's evil deeds. As a ruffian of distinction he has few peers among the artists who specialize in iniquity, and no matter whether he is a sleek monster, operating in a Broadway night club, or a disheveled killer on a dusty frontier, he gives the character the double lure of Life and the Stage.

"When in the pursuit of duty and recreation I find him in a play, I check my conscience with my hat and my intelligence, for I know that in his transgressions I shall have pleasure, and that the fouler and more numerous his infamies the more contented I shall be."



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Ring Lardner–Interpreter of Life

"A significant commentator who expressed the life of America in the language and from the point of view of a baseball reporter"—was Ring Lardner.

That is the way Heywood Broun sums him up, and considering that they knew each other and that Broun knows baseball, he may be taken as an authority.

Yet Broun, who saw Ring Lardner "over a long period of years," writes in *The World-Telegram:* "I did not know him. There must have been a few who did, and I was not among them."

He thinks Ring never spoke fully and completely "until he touched the keys."

Now that he has died, the press writes of him as a humorist, Broun would agree if the word is not interpreted as "funny man." "Over Jordan his mansion will be on the street with Mark Twain, and decidedly not across the court from Bill Nye or Petroleum V. Nasby."

### A Fierce Impatience

Mr. Broun's own appraisal is in terms of the sport they both were devoted to:

"I can not resist the temptation of pointing out that Ring Lardner was saying in effect that what is true of a short-stop or a rookie outfielder may be true of a very considerable section of the human race.

"He interpreted life shrewdly by dealing with it in terms of the individuals he knew best. In addition to ball players, Ring Lardner liked song writers. Or perhaps he didn't like them. At any rate, they fascinated him.

"Somewhat after the manner of Twain, Lardner had such a fierce impatience with so many things and men and theories that he had to sneak up on them through the waving grass of the light and laughing touch. But certainly he was pained, and would be now, to have anybody think that 'The Champion' was a funny story. Some critics have hailed this particular story as his masterpiece. I can not agree at all. To me it marks one of his failures. The sawed-off shotgun shows too visibly above the rushes."

As to Lardner's methods, Broun ventures no surmises beyond a conviction that "he had a passion for the thing called style."

"His few criticisms of other authors were chiefly directed against the people who seemed to him sloppy writers. He couldn't endure the work of Theodore Dreiser.

"There, again, remains meat for debating societies in the years to come. The Dreiser canvas is undeniably much larger. But the Lardnerian brush stroke is incomparably more skilful. Let posterity fight it out.

"And, speaking of Dreiser, I think there is one discovery Ring Lardner never made. He knew he was an artist and a stylist, altho he would have been burned at the stake before saying so, but I doubt that he ever realized that he was in some essential way a proletarian artist. I mean he dealt with subtleties of emotion in such a way that even the vast army of simple-minded magazine readers took him to their heart as one of their own."

That he knew the American even better than Mark Twain did, is the opinion of an editorial writer in the New York *Herald*

*From "Lose With A Smile," by Ring Lardner, Published and Copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons*

***"You sword at me and called me names when I puled up at second base . . ."***

*Tribune,* "and his ear was always attuned to the nuances of the American speech."

Further:

"His sort of humor was cruel and sometimes it had under it a savage pessimism. But it was true. Did Lardner despise the whole human race? This accusation worried him, because he did not believe it was so.

### Sad and Pitying Gaze

"All men who knew him were fond of him. He had cronies, and before his illness knew many people, but he seemed always to regard them with a sad and pitying gaze. Yet he could take part in horseplay, in macabre jokes.

"Last year some one asked him what he regarded as the ten most beautiful words. His list: Gangrene, flit, scram, mange, wretch, smoot, guzzle, McNaboe, blute (a smoker who doesn't inhale), crene (a man who inhales but doesn't smoke). The story had it that at Albany, when Tammany's Senator McNaboe was shown the list, he retired to his room to weep.

"The greatest American short-story writer up to now? Perhaps. Certainly, in the years that follow his death, he will be regarded with increasing respect as a remarkably gifted man, a genuine artist of wide and powerful influence."

## New Soviet Art Is Concerned With Socialist Construction

Soviet art has done with sentiment, romance and love, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow. An exhibition is on there covering the output of Russian artists for the last fifteen years. Three hundred and thirty-nine of the country's leading painters and sculptors, of whom only seventy-seven had prerevolutionary training, contribute to the show, and they all concern themselves with some form of action relating to Socialist construction.

There are 989 works on view in the Moscow Historical Museum, and the complete break with the past may be imagined just from the multiple presence of effigies of the two great leaders, Lenin and Stalin:

"There are hundreds of canvases depicting scenes of the Bolshevik revolution, industrialization, collectivization, and many other phases of life and work under the Soviets, but scarcely a sprinkle of such orthodox forms as landscapes and still lifes.

"Only two nudes adorn the collection, which also is virtually devoid of essays in the modernistic and cubistic schools.

"The Soviet press writes about the 'new form of Bolshevist art' as revealed by the exhibition, but foreign visitors are impressed more by the dominance of a single subject rather than by the vividness and action with which that subject is illustrated.

"One entire hall of the exhibit is devoted to pictures and busts of Lenin and Stalin. There are fourteen canvases of Lenin in various postures. The most effective show him speaking to the masses, with red banners flying heroically in the background. One of the three portraits of Stalin is more than twice life size, and occupies half of the wall, showing him speaking from a tribune."

## Grey Spoke Latin

The late Lord Grey was a fine classical scholar. A don who was present at his inauguration as Chancellor of Oxford University told a writer in the London *Evening Standard* that he made the best Latin speech he had ever heard. It had been learned by heart, but was delivered in perfect Ciceronian prose with the air of an impromptu.

## Ireland Cool to Shaw

Shaw's "Black Girl" has been banned in Ireland, and few seem to care. Minister-for-Justice P. J. Ruttledge asked the censorship board to reconsider Shaw's book, but nothing has been done. Shaw is this year's president of the Irish Academy.

## Babies as Authors

Isabel Patterson (New York *Herald Tribune)* says that if a baby could write a book, it would resemble "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas." That is because babies are complete egotists and possess a native charm.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

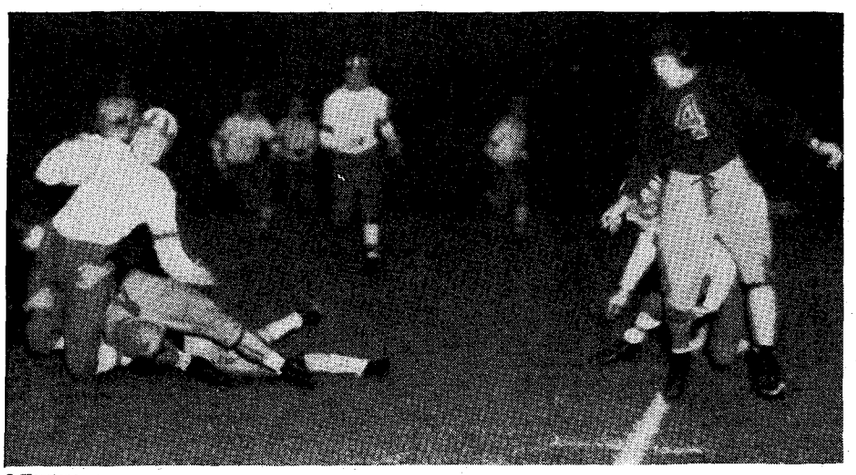
# Strategic Trends in 1933 Football

*Field Generals Have Awakened to the Value of Surprize and Improvisation, and the Game Is Showing the Effect of Personal Judgment During Play*

By George Trevor

AMERICAN football, notorious for its constant state of flux, has suffered little tampering on the part of the rule-makers this season. Somehow the "meddlesome Matties" managed to resist the temptation to tinker with a code which already rivals an income-tax schedule in its complexity. It must be the New Deal.

The only real change provides that a ball which becomes "dead" within ten yards of a side-line or which rolls out of bounds shall be brought in ten yards from the boundary, and there put in play. This provision caters to the offense, insuring some elbow-room for short side-plays. Previously a ball downed two yards from the boundary, let us say, had to be played from that cramped point, with the defense massing its strength to cover the one open side. In such a predicament most quarter-backs resorted to the out-of-bounds—a maneuver which bored spectators, and wasted time as well as a valuable down.



© Keystone

THE WARNER SYSTEM SETTLES DOWN IN THE EAST

*A crowded moment in Temple's night game with South Carolina. Ed Zukas is making a twenty-yard gain*

Under the new rule the defense must cover both flanks and guard against a short side-slice or a pass down the side-line. Formerly an out-of-bounds kick was automatically brought in fifteen yards instead of ten. This change favors the cult of corner kicking which gained such a vogue last fall, under the pioneering influence of LeRoy Mills, a Westchester County, New York, lawyer, whose hobby is teaching boys to kick. Mills served without pay last fall as consultant kicking coach at West Point, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Amherst, and other institutions, profoundly modifying gridiron strategy by his doctrine—"kick 'em where they ain't."

Thanks to Mills, the "foot" may be restored to its once proud place in American football. The cardinal principle of his creed is that the punt be aimed diagonally across the field so as to roll out of bounds in "coffin corner."

## Spreading Trend

Wide-awake rival scouts noted the efficiency of this "cater-corner" punting and suggested its adoption. Consequently the 1933 season may witness an epidemic of angled kicking, the oblique punt being used as an offensive weapon to pin the enemy against his goal-line. Look for a lot of quick kicking on first or second down by teams ten or more yards on the wrong side of mid-field. The smart quarter-back, taking a leaf from Southern California and Michigan strategy, will husband his man-power until a scoring opening has been forced by craftily controlled punts aimed for the side-lines, thus eliminating the run-back.

A dash of rugby is likely to flavor the 1933 campaign. Altho the American gridiron is too narrow to allow free exploitation of the wide, outflanking maneuvers via multiple lateral passing, which is the essence of rugger, there are certain rugby capers that may profitably be adopted.

Away back in the push-and-pull era, Walter Camp and Chummy Eaton of Yale worked the open-field lateral pass beyond the scrimmage zone. Saxe Boyden and Porter of Harvard also used this exciting sideways flip under full headway.

American coaches, reared in the gospel of putting power ahead of the ball, have always been reluctant to sacrifice an interferer to gain a potential ball-carrier. With the defense in the ascendency, however, enterprising teachers are seeking less orthodox methods of shaking a man free.

At Princeton, Fritz Crisler has been experimenting with beyond-the-line laterals. A confederate is detailed to shadow the ball-carrier. When the latter is about to be tackled in the open field, he slips the ball backwards, under his arm, to the trailing accomplice. That's rugby stuff.

Variations of Bob Zuppke's "flea-flicker" play are becoming popular. In its rudimentary form this implies a short forward pass over center, followed immediately by a wide lateral toss toward an exposed flank. Remember how Red Grange got loose on that dramatic stunt? It takes discipline to carry through, since the tendency is for the forward-pass receiver to dash blindly ahead instead of executing the second part of the program.

Much might be left to personal initiative. For example, McPartland of Princeton could have run straight across Yale's naked goal-line last fall if he hadn't felt duty bound to carry out the supplementary lateral toss assignment. He paused and looked around for his confederate, after catching a forward pass, but the chap who was supposed to nab the lateral never reached his rendezvous. McPartland, therefore, held the ball instead of throwing it, and ran in a wide rainbow arc toward the side-line. He was made to look foolish because he stuck to the letter of the play.

Most coaches regard the lateral toss with a skepticism reflected in the sarcastic gibe, "touch-downs aren't made across the side-lines." Progressive teachers might well study the charts of Frank Hinkey's 1914 Yale offense—the niftiest adaptation of rugby tactics ever made on the gridiron. Hinkey's method involved two or more lateral tosses on the same play instead of the stilted single pass. There were no fixed assignments or set signals. The Yale backs were given wide latitude in exercising personal judgment. They improvised assignments as the play developed.

## The Return Kick

Up at Hanover, in the foothills of the White Mountains, they are concocting a surprize package in the form of the return kick from punt—a familiar rugby device. Bill Morton of Dartmouth sprang it on Cornell two years ago, greatly to Dobie's discomfiture. Upon catching a Cornell punt, Morton, observing the enemy ends close upon him, promptly booted the ball back again. The pigskin rolled unmolested across the Cornell goal eighty yards away.

There's no law against the boomerang punt, yet the strategic pattern of American football is so hidebound and conservative



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# WHEN 1491 WOMEN AGREE - *that's news!*

*1491 women out of 1495 agreed that* HEINZ CREAM-OF-MUSHROOM SOUP *was the finest they had ever tasted . . .*

**15 CHOICE VARIETIES**
*READY TO SERVE*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cream of Mushroom | Cream of Asparagus |
| Cream of Oyster | Cream of Celery |
| Beef Broth | Gumbo Creole |
| Clam Chowder | Vegetable |
| Pepper Pot | Consommé |
| Mock Turtle | Noodle |
| Cream of Green Pea | |
| Mutton Broth | |
| Cream of Tomato | |

**MADE JUST RIGHT!**
*Heinz Soups are perfect as they come to you. No addition of milk, cream or water is necessary.*

*"The taste was the test" when this group of Pittsburgh women gave enthusiastic approval to Heinz Cream of Mushroom Soup. Try it yourself. And treat your family, too, to Heinz Beef Broth, Noodle, Pepper Pot and many other choice varieties—all hearty with that tempting Heinz "homemade" flavor.*

Heinz Tomato Juice · Heinz Ketchup
Heinz Spaghetti · Heinz Pure Vinegar

ON January 16th, in Pittsburgh, 1495 women sat down together for luncheon. They were club women, well-to-do, who kept good homes and good tables.

The first course was Heinz Cream of Mushroom Soup. Then came a careful census of opinion. They said it was delightful—the kind of soup they would gladly serve in their own homes. 1491 out of 1495 pronounced it the best Cream of Mushroom Soup they had ever tasted. Not a single suggestion was offered for improving the smooth consistency or rich flavor.

We make Cream of Mushroom Soup *your* way—the homemade way—from choice, freshly picked mushrooms. Tender tops and stems are minced finely, and then we add a generous measure of fresh sweet cream. Each small batch is simmered slowly so that the full delectable flavor is thoroughly "brewed in."

Try Heinz Cream of Mushroom Soup tonight. Make the test the Pittsburgh club women made. If it's not as good as the finest "homemade" kind, Heinz says IT'S YOURS FREE! Simply return the label and get your money back. Heinz Homemade Style Soups—ready to heat and serve—are on sale at your grocer's.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, U. S. A.
TORONTO, CANADA · LONDON, ENGLAND

# HEINZ *homemade style* SOUPS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that no modern coach has realized the possibilities in this dog-eared bit of rugger strategy. Why not, for example, return the kick-off by a punt instead of being smothered deep in one's own territory?

Let us suppose that the kick-off receiver, standing on his own ten-yard stripe, punts the ball back. His mates, in on the secret, swarm down the field after the ball, making no attempt to block the enemy. These ball-hounds are legally offside and have a tremendous head start. Their opponents, moving the wrong way, are impotent, as the return punt sails over their heads. Assuming that one man on the kick-off side lays back in the safety position, he isn't likely to intercept the boomerang punt. Chances are that the ball will be grounded deep in the kick-off team's territory. True, it will have possession, but only at the costly sacrifice of position. Shadowed by the bar sinister of its own goal-post, it must punt out of danger and give the enemy the whip-hand somewhere around mid-field.

A year ago the new kick-off restriction, requiring five members of the receiving side to remain outside their own forty-five-yard line until the ball is kicked, virtually nullified the value of tight knit run-back wedges. In football, it is now more blessed to kick off than to receive. With the flying wedge impractical, the receiver is apt to be smeared behind his own twenty-yard line. Given any kind of a defense, the side kicking off should force a punt and take over the attack near mid-field. Your smart captain will decline the so-called privilege of receiving the kick-off even at the cost of losing the wind advantage.

Field generals who refuse to mix their stuff and pull the unexpected will be benched. Light, fast guards are typical of the high voltage, quick-striking attacks this fall. There is no longer any place for the mastodon of the canvas-jacketed era who opened a gap merely by the brutish power of a straight-ahead charge. Frontal attacks have lost caste since the offensive doctrines of Pop Warner and the late Knute Rockne gained converts in wholesale lots.

The Rockne system is based on misdirection and change of pace. The Warner method is founded on hocus-pocus thimble-rigging. The former conceals the point of attack, relying on speed, cadence and man-to-man blocking to get the defense off balance; the latter hides the ball, banking on deception plus power to create openings.

Fielding Yost, Michigan's father confessor, feels that whereas the strategic variations in attack have been almost exhausted by resourceful teachers, there are still unplumbed possibilities in defensive alinements. "The six-man line is gradually superseding the conventional seven-man barrier," says Yost, "but why stop there? I've experimented with a 5-3-2 and an 8-2-1 defense in my football laboratory with significant results. By concentrating a lot of men up front it might be possible to throttle forward passes at the source as well as to hamstring any rushing offense. The surface has only been scratched in defensive strategy."

# United States Takes Up Badminton

By Oscar Howard

Groups of eager, hopeful men looking at idle factories, inspecting town halls, measuring school gymnasiums, peering into empty barns in your neighborhood have nothing secret in their activities.

They are looking for a place to lay out Badminton courts and start a club. They will want you to play, and despite what you think, you had better do so. They have found the perfect week-end pastime, the duffer's delight. For you and me it is the simplest, most inexpensive of active games, whereby we can all have fun. For the outstanding athlete, it is as interesting a game, as fast a work-out as any in which the contestants are kept apart by a net. It can be carried to the heights of International Tournament play.

The old, old game of Badminton is crossing the Canadian border as certainly as the migrating birds fly over in the fall. The approach of winter is sending those newly addicted to the game on a hunt for indoor quarters. They hope to find enough floor space for two or more indoor courts, each twenty feet wide by forty-four feet long. They want four feet beyond the side-lines and six feet behind the back-lines, and they fervently hope for twenty-five to thirty feet overhead.

The game is somewhat like tennis. The missile used is a light shuttle-cock of cork and feathers. It is struck with fragile rackets over a five-foot net placed in the center of a court marked somewhat differently than a tennis-court.

Upon seeing beginners patting one of these feathered shuttle-cocks back and forth with their frail bats, brawny athletes have turned pale.

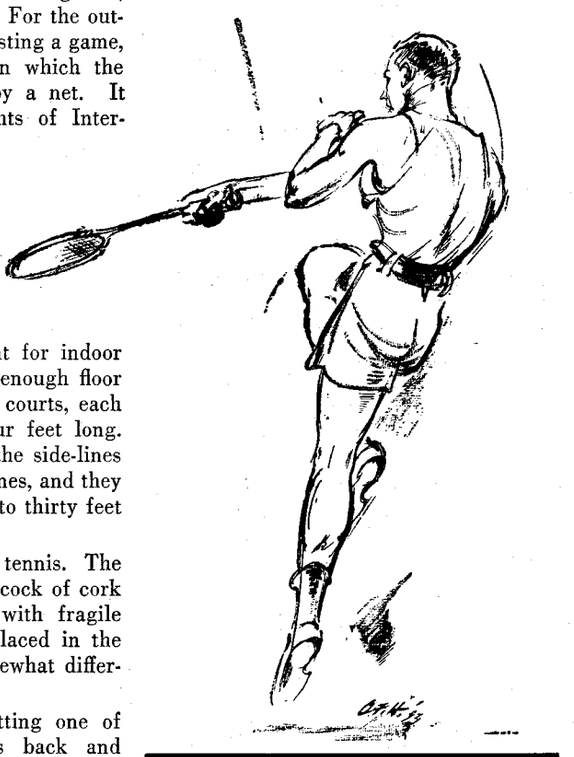
The thought occurs that they have permitted themselves to enter a scene in which a tame game is being played.

This is an error, in the face of the fact that the game has persisted among the sport-loving British and hardy Canadians since the distant days when man could not make a proper ball.

First-class singles Badminton calls for the footwork of a lightweight champion, the wind of a distance runner, and a quickness of eye and snap of wrist needed by a man fighting bees with a popsicle. It has the fundamental strategy of tennis plus a few tricks of its own. The shuttle-cock can be smashed with the force of a man's full strength or slithered over the net with the dainty deadliness of a lady wasp slipping into her home. It can be placed with rifle accuracy and the direction of the shot beautifully masked.

Because it is not only fun, but a real game, practically every town and city in Canada have Badminton clubs sometimes numbering thousands of members, playing days and evenings on as many as twelve indoor courts, in buildings designed particularly for the game. Outstanding players from Halifax to Vancouver battle in Provincial tournaments. There are annual Canadian and British championships.

Despite the more intense development of the game among the British and Canadians, the oldest club in the world is the Badminton Club in New York. It was started in 1878 by two gentlemen who had learned the game in India and England. By 1887 it was organized with a board of governors in full control, and with the charming and



A drawing by the author

SNAP AND SPEED ON THE COURT

praiseworthy policy that no girls except good-looking ones ever be permitted to join. The Saturday afternoon games were devoted to mixed doubles. More of the Club's money than was spent in all other ways combined went for prizes for the lovely girls. Their partners were continually shifted from the best to the poorest players so every girl won a prize in turn.

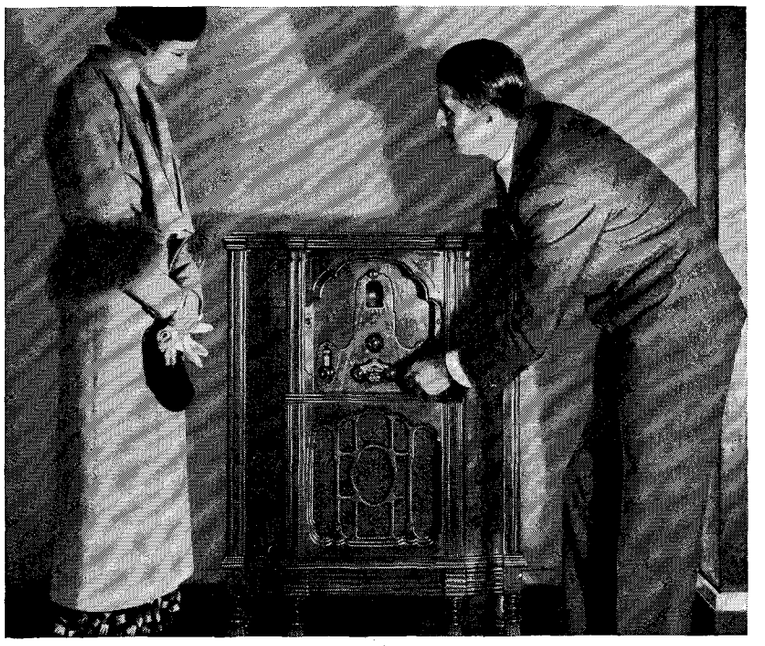
Now the New York club competes seriously in tournaments, with Sidney B. Wood, Jr., attaining a ranking similar to that which he has reached in tennis. They have a veteran No. 1 doubles team which has defeated most of those in the Metropolitan district where teams from Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, and New York City play an annual tournament. New England has a similar association with Boston as its center. California also has an association. Fine indoor courts, professional coaches, and first-rank players can be found as well in Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Dayton, and Toledo. The formation of a national association is brewing this fall, and international tournaments are inevitable.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Spend Wisely

## Now that you're beginning to buy again

**ANOTHER HIT!**—Model 110. New-type delicate tuning control, continuously variable tone control—and every other modern feature such as Police Call reception. Superheterodyne performance... with quality volume at a whisper or shout! Complete with RCA Radiotrons, $32.95. Others from $27.95 to $179.



**MASTER OF THE AIR!**—This is a 12-tube "Bi-Acoustic" Superheterodyne with famous, exclusive RCA VICTOR Tonalite Control. Every engineering improvement from "Radio Headquarters" is in it including Police Call reception. We won't boast about it... but *you* will. Model 280 costs, complete with RCA Radiotrons, only $149.50. Other models from $27.95 to $179.

### *Get the latest RCA VICTOR radio that makes home life so attractive*

MAYBE you haven't bought a radio recently. But better todays are here again. And here's today's better radio.

You can't make a more far-reaching, sounder purchase than one of the new RCA VICTOR sets. Radio... with its many fine broadcast features... can mean so much to you. In amusement. In education. In making home even more livable. There's an RCA VICTOR set planned to meet your budget. Small sets... medium ones... big fellows. Auto radios. All give thrilling performance—all have those marvels "Radio Headquarters" can produce. Right near you is one of the many thousands of RCA VICTOR dealers. He'll show you, in value, in performance—and in dollars and cents, why buying an RCA VICTOR is wise spending! RCA VICTOR Company, Inc., Camden, N.J. "Radio Headquarters."

*All prices subject to change without notice. Prices slightly higher in the West.*

**POPULAR FAVORITE!**

It's a table model with real *tone!* RCA VICTOR Superheterodyne. Novel illuminated tuning dial, convenient tone control, police call switch. Ask to hear Model 100. **$27.95** complete with RCA Radiotrons.

NRA — WE DO OUR PART

RCA — HIS MASTER'S VOICE

**GET THIS GIFT!...** *A pair of VICTOR Dog salt-and-pepper shakers... Write for them, enclosing 10c to cover half of cost.*

RCA VICTOR Co., Inc., Dept. 74
Camden, N.J.

I'd like those VICTOR Dog shakers. Here's my dime.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

# RCA VICTOR

RADIOS • PHONOGRAPH COMBINATIONS • VICTOR RECORDS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Hitler's One-Purpose Government

*(Continued from page 12)*

this new régime. A strong minority, including some of the ablest of Protestant leaders, still stands in open opposition. Their fear, unquestionably, is well-founded. Hitler does not propose to allow any greater freedom of thought inside the church than anywhere else. Moreover, he is well aware that a controlled and molded church can be one of his chief sources of strength. He may, from time to time, make gestures of conciliation. But there is no likelihood that he proposes to allow Protestantism to exist outside the structure of totalitarianism.

## Land of One Belief

With the Roman Catholic church the problem is different and more complex. Contrary to popular opinion, the Concordat between the Vatican and the new German Government did not solve it. It has failed to solve it, through no fault of the Vatican, but because of the Nazis themselves. The doctrine was set forth, early in the revolution, that Germany should be a land of one belief. To make it that involved Nazi control over all ecclesiastical bodies. With the Protestants this has been achieved. With the Roman Catholics it has not been, and probably never will be achieved.

The Nazis are aware that, in the Roman Catholic church their nationalism has run up against an internationalism too strong for them to cope with; that their demand for a centering of all authority, temporal and spiritual, in the Leader may get a long way with many Protestants, but that it will never get far with loyal Catholics. Realization that in Catholicism they are up against a force too well-founded to be Nazified, and too powerful to be cowed, has aroused a considerable amount of irritation within the party.

That irritation has shown itself in recent attacks upon Roman Catholic priests who have ventured to criticize certain Nazi policies as they seemed to affect Catholic principles. Because of a multiplication of these incidents and the increasing Nazi curb upon Roman Catholic activities, reports have been current for some time that the Vatican might renounce the Concordat with Germany.

This drive toward the totalitarian State concerns, of course, much more than ecclesiastical organizations. It concerns everything. While I was in Berlin the unification technicians had just got around to the nation's automobile clubs. There were a number of these organized nationally, and with as little connection with politics as the A. A. A. in the United States. But out they went—all of them—out and into a new National-Socialist automobile club, which has a Nazi sitting in the top office—a Nazi who, in the opinion of some cynical observers, has military plans in the top drawer of his desk, or thereabout, which would enable him, on short call, to put the nation's civilian transport on a war basis.

That's the story right down the line. When times were democratic, there were three principal labor-unions in Germany. All three have now been wiped out. One labor-union does for all Germany.

## The Status of Women

Likewise, the women of Germany have been consolidated. In the old days of republicanism and chaos, Germany's women went their modest way like most other women of the western world. In the course of their going, they established many organizations devoted to many good things. That way has now been blocked, and the organizations which marked it have passed or are passing into oblivion. Or, to put it more accurately, they are passing into "Die Deutsche Frauenfront." This is Nazi Germany's answer to all newfangled ideas about the status of woman.

**What manner of man is Adolf Hitler? What are the qualities that have lifted him from obscurity to the leadership of Germany?**

**How great is his hold on the German people? What has become of those who opposed him? Is he threatened with a revolt within his own party?**

**There will be answers to these and other questions about the new Germany in Mr. High's article in next week's issue of *The Literary Digest*.**

"Our movement," said one Nazi chief to me, "insists that a woman should be a woman, and do a woman's work."

That means—when interpreted—a return to the "Three K's" of the Kaiser. It was the Kaiser's contention that woman's world was bounded by "Kirche, Küche und Kindern"—the church, the kitchen and the children. To that world, by way of Die Deutsche Frauenfront, they are now to be firmly and finally restored. Moreover, there are to be no loopholes. The most recent Nazi proposal, on this subject, suggests—and Nazi "suggestions" seldom have to be repeated—that the women's organizations within the various churches should go the route of all other groups. Thus, evidently, National-Socialism will take over Germany's gilds, ladies' aid societies, home and foreign missionary organizations, and any other associations of women to which the church life of the nation has given rise. Women, in Germany, are not being nationalized. But they are being National-Socialized.

But it is probably in the field of political unification that National Socialism has had its most signal successes. If Adolf Hitler's régime were to end to-morrow, his place in history would be secure for this, if for no other reason. A century ago, Germany was a hodge-podge of thirty-eight separate States. These were brought into a loose confederation through the statesmanship of Metternich. Bismarck, later in the same century, carried this unification considerably further, and gave it political significance. Under Bismarck, for the first time, the German people began to think nationally.

And yet the unity which he achieved was far from perfect. The more than a score of States which made up the Reich still felt and, to a considerable degree maintained, their independence. Each had its own culture, its own history, its peculiar customs, and these, among the common people, were of greater meaning than the nationalism represented by Berlin.

Hitler, without doubt, has gone a long way toward wiping out these divisions. He is leading the German people to think nationally in a sense in which they have never thought before. A German's passport, which before Hitler identified the individual as a Saxon or a Bavarian or a Thuringian, now identifies him only as a German. And that, increasingly, is the way in which he desires to be identified.

## To Lead the Whole Nation

Each State, however, has been given its special place in the National-Socialist scheme of things. One of the factors which perpetuated disunity in pre-Hitler Germany was the dominant position of Prussia. Just as Prussia represented two-thirds of the nation, so Berlin, the Prussian capital, represented two-thirds—and sometimes a good bit more—of national authority. Hitler, however, has scattered his centers of authority. The Brown House—the Nazi party headquarters—is and will remain in Munich. National-Socialist congresses meet, and will continue to meet in Nurnberg. Neither Hitler nor his chief lieutenants live, for long, in Berlin. They desire to be leaders, not of Prussia but of the nation. And they, therefore, frequently favor the nation's chief cities with their bodily presence. Whatever else the National-Socialists represent, they do not represent an absentee government.

This further unification of Germany is, to date, Hitler's chief contribution—some would say his only constructive contribution—to the life of the nation. Regardless of how long he may survive or what party may succeed him, this achievement will not be lost. Germany will not, again, go back to the old divisions.

There are some who believe that, culturally, this unity will have unfortunate results. But the Nazis are quite prepared to make any necessary cultural sacrifices in order to create a more powerful Germany. And this their ideal of a totalitarian State and their program of unification has clearly done. Wherever Hitler's Germany is going, it is prepared, now, to go together. That fact is destined to have a large part, for good or ill, in making the future of Europe.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# DODGE TRUCKS WIN!

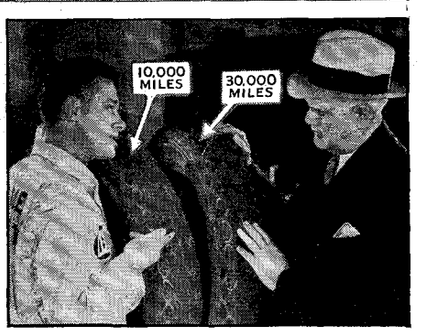
**Dodge Truck Sales Are Shattering Records Right Across America . . . Because Dodge Invites Business Men to Buy on a Basis of Proof, Not Claims . . . Read the 3-Way Proofs Below . . . *Then See Your Dodge Dealer***

NRA WE DO OUR PART

## PROOF No. 1 — PROOF OF DODGE GAS, OIL AND TIRE ECONOMY

Mere claims are out! It's costly quality features like Dodge valve seat inserts, and efficient down-draft carburetor that bring gas economy. And a gas test like this on your own job will prove it to you. See your Dodge dealer.

Of course clean oil is better than dirty oil . . so Dodge gives you a factory-installed oil filter. Dodge gives you full pressure lubrication . . clean oil under pressure to all bearings. These features cut operating costs.




Hydraulic brakes stop smoothly, are always equalized . . tires wear evenly, longer, give more dependable service. Upkeep is lower. (Dodge Trucks and Commercial Cars have separate drive-shaft parking brake . . safer!)

## PROOF No. 2 — PROOF OF COSTLY FEATURES DODGE GIVES YOU

**VALVE SEAT INSERTS**—Owners tell us they postpone valve grinding for 30,000 miles and more, save gas because valves seat better . . cost Dodge money, but save money for you.

**4 PISTON RINGS**—Four rings on each piston—that costs Dodge more—yet obviously four rings are better than three—save oil and improve compression—save money for you.

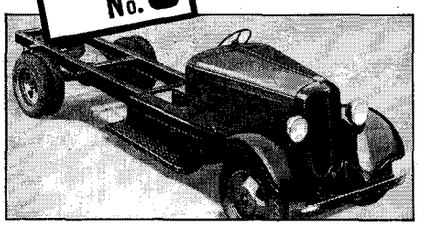
**ROLLER BEARING UNIVERSALS**—Another costly Dodge feature—more expensive to manufacture—yet far more satisfactory in your truck—transmit power more efficiently, save trouble, cut upkeep expense.

**FULL FLOATING REAR AXLE**—(on Dodge Trucks) Strongest known construction . . axle only transmits power, husky axle housing sustains entire weight of the load . . makes servicing easy. Cuts expense.

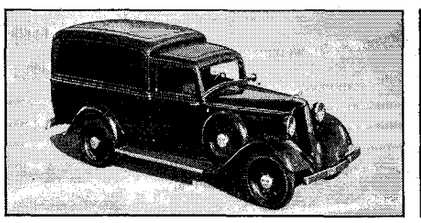
**CAST IRON BRAKE DRUMS** (on Dodge Trucks)—With *Hydraulic Brakes* that stay equalized—save relining and adjusting expense. (Dodge Commercial Cars have Centrifuse drums with cast iron braking surface.

**4 MAIN BEARINGS**—Every one knows that four bearings must cost Dodge more than three. Also four bearings must be more solid, a better support, give you longer and more dependable service, prolong the life of your engine, cut upkeep costs for you.

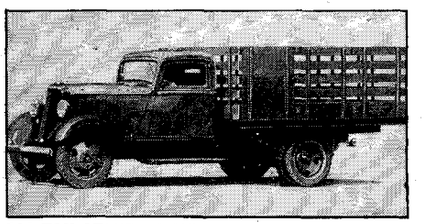
## PROOF No. 3 — PROOF OF LOW PRICE . . PLUS GOOD LOOKS



**1½-TON CHASSIS—6-CYLINDER**—Priced with the very lowest. Full floating rear axle, chrome-nickle-molybdenum-iron engine block, air cleaner, many other costly refinements. 131-inch Wheelbase, $490—157-inch Wheelbase, $520 (dual wheels extra) **$490**



**COMMERCIAL PANEL—6-CYLINDER**—Astonishingly low priced! Has Floating Power engine mountings. Hydraulic brakes. Valve seat inserts. Many other expensive features. Commercial Express $450, Commercial Sedan $555, Commercial Panel $540. **$540**



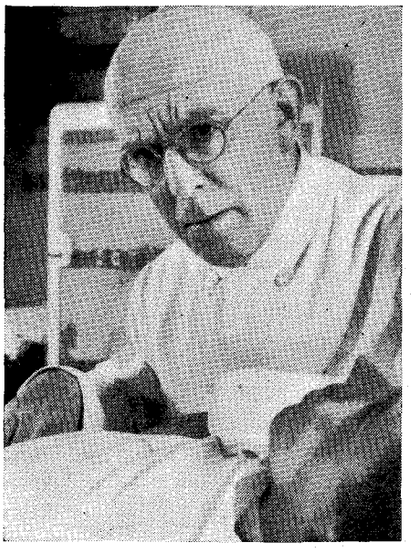
**1½-TON STAKE—6-CYLINDER**—Here's a representative Dodge value—priced right down. Yet has all the expensive truck features shown above. Before you buy any truck, compare it with Dodge. 1½-Ton Stake, 131-inch Wheelbase, $670—1½-Ton Stake, 157-inch Wheelbase, $730. **$670**

*All Prices F. O. B. Factory, Detroit, Special Equipment including Dual Wheels on 1½-Ton Models Extra*

**DODGE BROTHERS CORPORATION, *DIVISION OF CHRYSLER MOTORS*, DETROIT, MICHIGAN**


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

**DR. S. DE LANGE reports—**



# "He was a wreck—from constipation"

**Dr. Samuel de Lange, *the noted Dutch physician, describes this case:—***

**"J. K.—age 56—thin—no appetite. Had had constipation for years . . . In a month (after prescribing yeast) patient's weight had returned to normal—appetite excellent—felt vigorous and looked much improved. Now has regular evacuations."**

DR. DE LANGE, internal specialist; Doctor of the City Hospitals of Amsterdam; Physician-in-Chief, Boerhaeve Clinic; medical author . . .

He says:—"In constipation, poisons are carried through the body. Headaches, indigestion, skin eruptions, susceptibility to colds and mental depression may follow.

"Instead of harsh laxatives I recommend the corrective food, fresh yeast.* It helps get rid of accumulated wastes by softening them and restoring normal bowel action . . . It is the richest food in the vitamins B and G and when 'irradiated' supplies 'sunshine' vitamin D."

If you really want to *correct* constipation, try Fleischmann's Yeast! You can get it at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. Directions on label. Eat 3 cakes every day!

● **"A job in an office—not enough exercise . . . I began to feel tired and had headaches, and no appetite," *writes* Carl Herzinger, *Los Angeles* . . . "Fleischmann's Yeast got rid of the poisons in my system. I almost never have a headache now."**

***IMPORTANT! Fleischmann's Yeast for health is sold only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—the kind doctors advise.**

Copyright, 1933, Standard Brands Incorporated

# From Our Readers to Our Readers

## What Do You Dislike on the Air?

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—Here's a suggestion that might relieve us from nuisances over the air. We get jazz, jazz, jazz, and tire to exhaustion. We get crooners with never a note of melody; and sob songs with what is supposed to be tearful music; and now we are surfeited with supposedly Negro humor. Lord, how long?

People who love music turn off the dial, for of late you can go from A to Z or zero to 150 k. and hear the same old stuff, here and there humor and here and there melody. Until we get some device for checking up the listeners and do not have to depend on fan letters to choose what we shall have, this will continue. I saw an advertisement the other day—"1,000 fan letters or more supplied. Write for prices."

The NRA is protecting most industries, but, alas, the young talented singer is in no way shielded from the wolves of the radio. "A name" is what they seek, whether it be of disgraceful origin or otherwise, and because of fan letters (supposedly) the businesses choose poor material. The type of listener that writes fan letters is usually the type that likes jazz.

The stations prey on talent of the real type, with "publicity" as a bait and a promise of commercial hours to come, but usually the plums go to their own friends with pull or money to pay the entrance fee. Artists give and give and then fade out of the air through sheer hopelessness. All the New York stations use singers and musicians in this way and call them sustaining hours, but many business enterprises get heralded in some of them, especially in the smaller metropolitan stations and vicinity in between. These are not paid for. And as in the smaller opera companies that hold out bait—"publicity and experience and pay on co-operative plan," with no intention of recompense—the prized pay for labor and talent seldom comes.

The opera companies are often paid to allow star rôles, and from what I hear, radio is the same; and we the public get mediocre stuff instead of real talent.

Even the big singers with names are pressed to sing popular songs. Some of them do it with apology. But the worst type is the orchestra band singer. People who may be talented musicians of instruments, but, alas, seldom with any training of the voice, warble or wobble or croak on the air and crowd out legitimate singers.

Now for my suggestion: Why not take a straw ballot of "What you *dislike* on the air?"

It would be a blessing to many of us. We get something we like; and in fifteen minutes on comes a voice that sounds like a singer from a dance marathon. You have done a world of good with vote taking for public welfare and to get the opinion of the people. There is no recreation more needed to-day than good radio broadcasting—it is all many can afford. Many deplore the stuff the advertisers put on the air, and I know it is a popular feeling. This is offered as a suggestion. Please do something.

E. C. HANSON.

Newark, N. J.

## A Plea for the Negro in the South

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—If the Southern States would do more for the education and elevation of the Negro race, the high rate of crime (homicides) among those unfortunate people would be wiped out. Personally I was horrified at the lack of educational facilities for the Negroes in Florida. Furthermore, illiterate and immoral people (whether black or white) are a menace to the whole United States.

COELESTINA BACHMAN.

Minneapolis, Minn.

## "Wet Arguments Do Not Hold Water"

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—I am for abolishing Prohibition for the very good reason that it is a tragic failure, but, at the same time, outraged common sense prompts me to say that some of the wet arguments I hear do not hold water, and the same may be said of these arguers pretty generally. Liquor is and will remain a curse.

SIDNEY STEVENS.

Millinocket, Me.

© 1933, by the New York *Herald Tribune*

CONVINCING EVIDENCE

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

## A Plan to Outlaw Money

*To the Editor of The Literary Digest*—Sir:—In the blanket code the maximum wage for clerks in stores and white-collar workers was to be from $12 to $16. A man with a family could barely exist on such a wage.

A suggestion no more ridiculous than the present NRA experiment is as follows: Outlaw money, destroy the false value we lay on it, produce, grow and manufacture as much as we can, forcing every individual over eighteen years to work two hours a week, in return for which he will receive everything productive of happiness, good health and mental freedom. If we can take a chance on curing crime by law, and creating prosperity by limitation, certainly we could take a chance on substituting equality and happiness for inequality and misery. It would unquestionably be more human and democratic.

R. A. THIEME.

Paradox, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# REVOLUTION IN SMOKING HABITS FOLLOWS TOBACCO "FLAVOR TEST"

*Won to pipe smoking by "flavor test"! Although today he smokes a fine briar, it was the Edgeworth testing outfit (below) that brought the contentment of a pipe into this home.*

## Widespread Swing to Pipes Result of Edgeworth Offer of Flavor-Testing Outfit

### *Edgeworth Mildness a Factor in New Popularity of Pipe*

**OFFER OF TESTING OUTFIT STILL OPEN!**

RICHMOND, VA. Thousands of letters reporting a widespread swing to pipe smoking are flooding the offices here of the makers of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco. This revolution in smoking habits began some time ago with the announcement of an offer by the makers of Edgeworth of a *special flavor-testing outfit.* The response to this offer was nation-wide. These letters disclose many reasons for this general swing to pipes following the Edgeworth "flavor test."

### Mildness Makes Hit

Most conspicuous among them is the statement that in Edgeworth is found a rare combination of *mildness and flavor.* This is explained by the fact that Edgeworth is a blend of only the tenderest leaves of the burley plant. No other parts of the burley plant will do for Edgeworth. Not only do these leaves have the choicest flavor, but also, tobacconists say, in them is found the *mildest pipe tobacco that grows.*

Not the least significant phase of this revolution in smoking habits is the manner in which women have sponsored the popularity of the pipe for their men-folks. Nearly two hundred thousand wives wrote for the Edgeworth flavor-testing outfit for their husbands.

### Not Too Late Yet!

Send the coupon at the lower right corner of this page for the flavor-testing outfit. You will receive enough Edgeworth for several days' trial smoking, and with it an old-fashioned corn cob pipe. We are sending you a corn cob because this pipe requires no "breaking in," and because we want you to try Edgeworth in a *new* pipe, free from any association with other tobaccos.

*Ask for Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed or Edgeworth in Slice form. Sold everywhere. All sizes from 15¢ pocket package to pound humidor tin. A variety of sizes in vacuum packed tins.*

## Smokers Invited To Be Members of Radio Club

### *"Corn Cob Pipe Club" Meets Every Wednesday*

*Pat Binford, master of ceremonies*

Richmond, Va.—"The Corn Cob Pipe Club" is the kind of radio program that gives smokers a pipeful of chuckles. It's just a crowd of happy Virginia country folks having a big time. Meet Pat Binford, Squire Hix, the Old Timers, and let Bob Beadles tell you how to become a member of the Club. Tune in next Wednesday night at 10 o'clock, Eastern Time. WEAF, coast to coast N.B.C. network.

Here's what Pipe Club fans say:

**Robert R. Hulbert, New York City:** "Let me congratulate you for giving the listeners a radio program as different and as outstanding in radio as Edgeworth is among tobaccos."

**Walter E. Zahn, Williamsport, Pa.:** "I enjoy each Wednesday night. Your broadcasts are full of the romance of the old South."

## Make the "Flavor Test"

Below is a family coupon. You men who are missing the real joys of pipe smoking—make the "flavor test." You women who want your men folks to be happy pipe smokers—send for this flavor-testing outfit. Why not do it *right now?*

**MEN — WOMEN — CLIP — MAIL**

LARUS & BRO. CO., 117 S. 22d St. Richmond, Virginia.

Enclosed is 10 cents. Please send Corn Cob Pipe and Samples of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco. (PRINT name and address plainly.)

*Name*.....

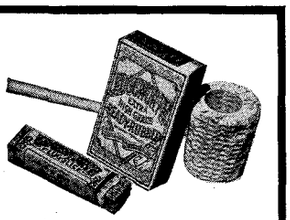
*Street*.....

*City*.....

*State*.....

## Here's Flavor-Testing Outfit

Here is the offer which started all the excitement—sample packets of Edgeworth in two forms, and an old-fashioned corn cob pipe—which is just the thing for a temporary test pipe. Pipe, tobacco, tax, postage and packing cost us 26 cents. We ask you to send 10 cents as evidence of your sincerity.



# EDGEWORTH

MADE FROM THE

*Mildest pipe tobacco that grows*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PAUL
WHITEMAN
NBC Star
Worn-out or poor tubes simply ruin the rich blending and tempo of Paul Whiteman's orchestra. Get the full beauty of this modern master's music. Give your set new tubes—the best in radio today:
RCA Cunningham Radiotron
The only radio tubes made and guaranteed by RCA

# About Books and Their Authors

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

Can it be that effective statesmanship in England would have prevented the Great War? That is the impression which one gets from **War Memoirs of David Lloyd George, 1914-1915** (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $4).

Lloyd George

This bulky volume carries the reader about half-way in the plan which the author has mapped out for himself. If Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, had done two things, the course of events might have been entirely different. If, in those fateful days late in July and early in August, 1914, he had made it perfectly clear that England was bound to protect the sovereignty of Belgium; if, when as a last resort he invited the Powers to a conference, he had included in the invitation the most interested parties, Austria and Serbia, the Germans might not have been so precipitate. The Kaiser, according to the author, was for peace, except in so far as he wished to keep in the good graces of the Army, but he could not afford to ignore this slight to Austria.

Lord Kitchener, too, in the author's view, was not equal to his great responsibilities. While munitions were the all-important thing, Kitchener was thinking of economy, wondering whether a battalion was not firing too many shells a day. The chapter on these sinews of war is by far the most elaborate and interesting section in this volume. It is evident that Mr. Lloyd George believes he did a good job when a Ministry of Munitions was created and he was made its head.

* * *

**No Second Spring.** By Janet Beith (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $2.50). Winner of the $20,000 International Prize Novel Competition, this is a powerfully told story. Tho it has a narrowly confined setting—a small town in the Scottish highlands, not long after the Battle of Waterloo—its problem is broad and perennial; namely, the adjustment of a sensitive, imaginative wife to a mentally and physically downright husband, in this case a Covenanter clergyman. It is a dour story but is relieved by a pretty episode showing the social possibilities of the wife under different circumstances.

* * *

**Gowns by Roberta.** By Alice Duer Miller (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $1.75). A smart story with a Paris setting; a small-town American football hero as the leading man; his gay, naughty great-aunt serving as his mentor; English lords, a Russian princess—here is good entertainment.

* * *

**Kingdom Coming.** By Roark Bradford (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50). The author of "Ol' Man Adam an' his Chillun," the basis of that stirring drama "The Green Pastures," has produced another story in his special vein quite up to its forerunner. Broadly, this is an account of the reaction of Negroes to the Civil War and to the rumor of the new-found freedom. Was it to be physical or spiritual freedom? They did not know. Specifically, it is the story of Grammy (short for Telegram), "son of Messenger out of Crimp." Grammy in the end kills his wife Penny, who in the cause of voodooism has, he believes, sacrificed their child Good News. Faced by the firing squad, "he landed squarely in the middle of Free Heaven, right on the lap of the Sweet God A'mighty King Jesus." The author knows, no man better, the elemental qualities of the Negro race.

* * *

**Testament of Youth: An Autobiographical Study of the Years 1900-1925.** By Vera Brittain (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50). This is a remarkable book; it would have been more remarkable if it had omitted the last 200 of its 661 pages, that is, if it had ended with the year 1919. The author records with great precision the feelings and views of a middle-class English family growing up just before the Great War and living through its horrors. The author herself lost a lover, an only brother, and two cherished friends. For her, life had to begin all over. What, in my estimation, makes the book is the interchange of ideas between herself and her lover, by conversation and by letter, disclosing the growth of independence and humanity in England's younger generation.

Vera Brittain

* * *

**John Ruskin: An Introduction to Further Study of His Life and Work.** By R. H. Wilenski (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $4.50). In this highly specialized study the author attempts to collate the individual works of Ruskin—in his opinion, a mental invalid all his life—with the state of his health at the time each was written, in order to explain Ruskin's literary idiosyncrasies and nonsequiturs. This is a dangerous method unless it is meant to be merely suggestive.

* * *

**Anne Sullivan Macy: The Story Behind Helen Keller.** By Nella Braddy (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $3). Many persons will be grateful to the author of this book for bringing to the f the retiring teacher and "creator" of H Keller. It is an inspiring biography of who, like her disciple, had physical han caps to contend with.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## On the Screen

The most discussed, applauded and generally worshiped picture of the season is not the controversial "Thunder Over Mexico" nor the delicate "Berkeley Square," nor the striking, if unimaginative, "Emperor Jones." It is, on the contrary, a short and unstarred cartoon comedy called **Three Little Pigs,** the work of that original and authentic genius of the motion picture, Walt Disney, the creator of that modern legendary figure, Mickey Mouse. The brief film comedy, based on the misadventures of the

United Artists

THE THREE LITTLE PIGS

fabulous pigs that built their houses with various types of construction material from straw to brick, is not a new work. It was released several months ago, and it attracted moderate, if favorable, attention here and there. Then, slowly but very surely, the film became a popular favorite and then a classic.

In the opinion of many careful cinema observers, "Three Little Pigs," good as it is, doesn't quite capture the brilliant quality of "Father Noah's Ark," the most vigorously satiric of the "Silly Symphony" series. Yet it is understandable why it should prove more popular than any of its predecessors; why it should be accepted as the current fad among people accustomed to sneering at the motion-picture. The "Silly Symphonies" have always been more imaginative and brilliant in conception than the Mickey Mouse narratives, but, lacking a warm, popular hero, they have suffered in public sympathy. Now Mr. Disney, with the prodigality of a Dumas, provides not one, but three, gallant and charming heroes.

The picture, however, has many additional virtues, which helped to make it the film darling of the intelligentsia. Its theme song, "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?" had a haunting quality, which quite naturally brought it into pretty widespread fame and admiration. Then, too, the use of color was employed wisely, not for the purpose of creating realistic effects —like painting a piece of statuary—but for the purposes of imagination. There was, for instance, the moment when the big, bad wolf puffed and puffed until he became very pictorially blue in the face. In the main, however, the vast triumph of the film can be attributed to the fact that, as a climax to a succession of brilliant Silly Symphonies, it added a quality which combined whimsy with warmth.

ARGUS.

EVEN BOILING OIL, 403° OF LIQUID FIRE CAN'T HURT SUPER-VALSPAR VARNISH.
Cheaper substitutes fail under this remarkable test

NEW VARNISH! NEW ENAMEL!
AMAZE THOUSANDS
*by their ability to resist punishment*

"25 YEARS AHEAD OF THE TIMES"—
*"Will make home furnishings last 2 to 10 years longer"—say experts*

LASTING beauty—quickly, easily applied—lovely, mar-resisting surfaces anywhere in the house—are now assured to all, thanks to a remarkable new finish called Super-Valspar.

This revolutionary discovery for all home painting comes as a further improvement over the famous original Valspar—the varnish that *boiling water* will not turn white.

The new Super-Valspar defies even *boiling oil*—alcohol—strong soaps! Pound it, hammer it, maul it—it resists intense punishment.

This wonder finish is offered in clear varnish and 20 beautiful shades. Both types dry in 4 hours. No brush marks. One coat covers.

Now wood floors can shimmer like new, defying even hot grease and the worst wear and tear when covered with Super-Valspar clear.

It's amazing, too, how this economy finish *triples* the life of linoleum-type floor coverings while protecting beauty and halving cleaning care. Saves up to $35 in postponing replacements.

With Super-Valspar in colors, chairs, tables, porches, kitchens, bathrooms, can now glow with *lasting* beauty; so simple that no experience is necessary to get splendid results.

*Dress up the old car*

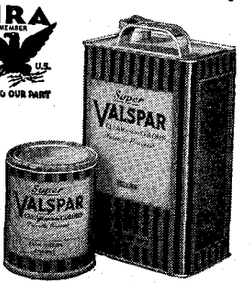
Why drive a shabby car any longer when it is so easy to renew its former beauty? Now, with Super-Valspar Enamels you can transform it in a few hours without fear of failure or drudgery. Don't fear a botched job.

Remember that Super-Valspar in colors are the only enamels containing the miracle element that makes Super-Valspar finishes tough as steel yet smooth as silk.

So don't accept substitutes advised as "just as good but cheaper". Super-Valspar costs a few cents more, but it goes much farther, and think of its lifetime satisfaction. Get a can today and change drabness to beauty with the lowest cost finishes, based on results.

LEFT—The *boiling water* test that made the original Valspar world famous—the varnish that will not turn white under this merciless test.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART




Super VALSPAR
CLEAR AND IN COLORS
VALENTINE & COMPANY, 386 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

*Dining Saloon aboard* S. S. Mariposa

*The talk of the travel world!* .. "Mariposa", "Monterey" and "Lurline", great, new American ships. (A new school of thought in marine luxury and comfort.) *Youthful* Hawaii —jewel of the Pacific. The combination that is making travel take on new life.

There's something about this voyage difficult to put into words—like the sparkle of champagne and the glow it sends through you.

You'll discover it even in such prosaic guise as food. A cuisine that pampers the palate (and creates new honors for chefs) presented by a staff so skilled, so numerous, five hundred may be served as easily as five.

A fine perfection of knowing-how-to-please, you'll find all about you, holding good living in the palm of its hand, *multiplying* pleasures by pleasures, making days seem like hours you wish could be weeks.

If "attitudes" and "platitudes" weary; if you're interested in new ways of living, playing and resting; if you appreciate pastel skies, tropic sunshine and an island-garden of flowers girdled with satin-smooth waves; —then follow summer to Hawaii, where a year is "twelve times May". At a cost that won't make you budget-conscious.

If time matters, remember Matson-Oceanic ships have quickened transit from California to Hawaii, so that within a three-weeks' trip you may conjure from the calendar *twelve full days in Hawaii.*

South Seas

NEW ZEALAND - AUSTRALIA

*via Hawaii, Samoa and Fiji*

Travel cultivated-to-its-zenith by the distinguished "Mariposa" and "Monterey". A voyage that matches the gleam of South Seas coral lagoons ... tops the fascination of the mystic Southern Cross. New, unsurpassed speed, service and luxury to new frontiers. New Zealand barely 15 days away, Australia a brief 18 days. *Low* fares and All-expense tours make dollars work like dervishes.

*Doesn't imagination argue plausibly? Then why not resolve to discuss a South Seas voyage with your travel agent or our offices.*

Matson Line ★ Oceanic Line

*New York . Chicago . San Francisco . Los Angeles . Seattle . Portland*

# Current Poetry

***Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable***

There is drama and mystery here, and the end not to be spoiled by revealing. In *The Atlantic Monthly:*

## HALT AND PARLEY

By George Herbert Clarke

Good Toll-Gate keeper, kindle a light!
The Sun has fallen: full sudden the Night:
(He seemeth some ancient anchorite
Who broodeth, and heedeth us not.)

*He heeds.*
*Stay by the Gate and tell your needs!*

Sir, we would learn the lawful toll.

*How many travelers?*

Body and Soul.

*How long have you journeyed together thus?*

All Day, and nothing shall sunder us.

*How have you fared? Was the roadway rough?*

Some miles were stony and steep enough.

*But why have you toiled and suffered so?*
*And whither is it that you would go?*

Our goal is a vision that vanisheth.
To pause is to perish: devouring Death
Would slow our pulses and choke our breath. . .

Tollman, teach us your name! A sage
Are you, acquaint with our pilgrimage?

*No sage, yet mayhap wiser than Man,*
*Torn with a doubt since Time began:*
*Man the afraid, infirm, impure!*
*Yet how he can love and how endure,—*
*Endure to the end and arise again,*
*Victorious victim of passion and pain. . .*

*Motley the breed that mount to my Gate:*
*They fear their fate, yet they face their fate.*
*Of Radiant Heat and Primal Slime*
*Engendered, hither they creep and climb,—*
*Ether and earth, perverse, sublime! . . .*

*The Ongoer made me His Deputy here:*
*Who payeth may pass, though he reckon it dear,—*
*His quittance from clumsy, cumbering gear.*

You are Death?

*I am Death, Devourer and Foe*
*Or Friend and Deliverer: how may ye know? . .*

*Slowly the Gate swings for entrance—and end:*
*The shrouded way waits, unposted, unkenned.*
*Time's phantasies fade; the Reals impend. . .*

Let the toll be taken!

*Nay, gallantly dare*
*The dark passage, Soul! Body's paid the full fare—*
*Poor clod—while you've parried and parleyed out there.*

---

*The Spectator* (London) offers this as a comfort, if one can find it such:

## RECOMPENSE

By John Mann

Shall the rose her petals mourn
Who harbours the devoted thorn?
Or complain she is bereft
When her fruitful heart is left?

Why, swift spirit, art thou still?
Love is dead that worked thee ill,
And, on a last, repentant page
Has left to thee the strength of age.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

**Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.**

**acre.**—"S. H. S.," Center, Tex.—The word *acre* has been used by modern writers, particularly in the plural, for lands, fields, and landed estates. We speak of broad or woody *acres*. We speak also of *God's acre* when we refer to a burial-ground.

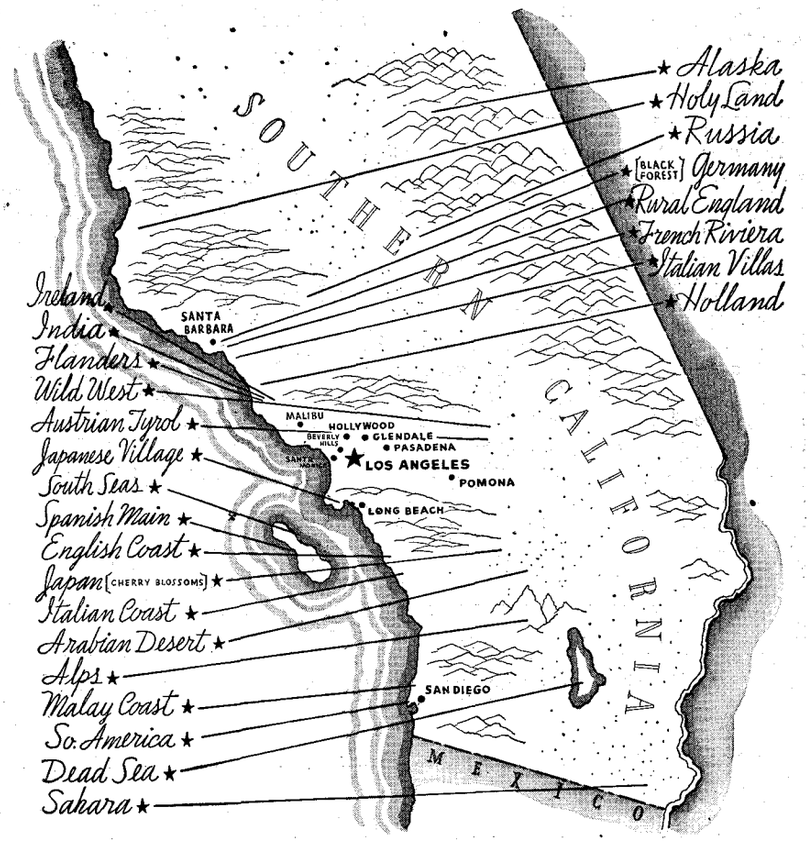
Etymologically, *acre* has been traced to Anglo-Saxon *æcer*, open country, forest, or untenanted land. With the development of agriculture, the term was used to designate (1) land used for pasture; (2) tilled land; (3) an enclosed or defined piece of land; a field without limitation of size; (4) a piece of land of definite size; hence, a land measure. Since 975 the meaning "a piece of tilled or arable land" has been in use. Therefore, in the expression "150 acres of land," the words "of land" are not necessary. The use of the words "of land" with *acre* has probably been due to the fact that some other word has intervened, as, "ten acres of *arable* land"; "five acres of *wood* land"; "an acre of *barren* land," etc., all expressions that have come down to us from Tudor time.

In loose usage, *acres* has been applied to other things. For example, in 1830 the phrase "a few *acres* of real lace" was used by General Thompson in a book on "Exercises"; and in 1865 Carlyle, in his "Life of Frederick the Great," refers to his subject as having written "*acres* of despatches to Prince Eugene." Such loose usage is not accepted as correct to-day, and phrases like "an *acre* of wood in length," and "one *acre* in breadth" are merely extracts from Domesday Book.

**electrical transcription.**—"J. T.," Rockwall, Tex.—The Radio Commission requires the broadcasting companies to differentiate between actual and artificial features. Some have done so by announcing that such-and-such a feature is a "mechanical transcription"; others have used the expression "electrical transcription," and some state frankly that it is a "phonograph record." To the Lexicographer electrical transcription is the broadcasting of a phonograph record. The fact that the mechanical power of the phonograph is converted into electrical power through the microphone has presented an excuse to disguise the nature of the program feature.

**ill-taste, ill-tasting.**—"Z. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—These terms date from 1650, at which time they were used for *bad* or *unpleasant taste*. "An *ill-tasting* medicine" (such as castor-oil) is a phrase in frequent use to-day. Of manners and dress we sometimes say that they are in *bad* taste or in *poor* taste; but we have *ill*-mannered, *ill*-bred, and there is nothing to prevent one from using the word *ill* with *taste* if one wishes to do so.


# Hollywood Studios find almost every type of world's scenery in SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA




*This map is made from an actual studio "location" chart. You have seen these places on the screen. Now make them part of your vacation!*

## Where else, so many VACATION thrills?

You need some time off this winter. To regain your perspective . . . and your enthusiasm. To fit you for the tasks—and opportunities—ahead.

Even from New York, Southern California is only three days away by train; less than a day by plane. And the fascinating trip across the country brings you to a land of *many vacations in one.*

Costs here are about 16% under the U. S. average the year 'round . . . *far* less than one-season resorts. Write, and let us prove how a winter here need cost no more than staying home.

Here are mile-high mountains, the blue Pacific, smart desert oases, foreign-land glamour, sports of every kind in new and thrilling settings. As for after-dark entertainment, there's the one and only Hollywood, with interesting people from all over the world to share your gaiety. You'll learn to know Pasadena too, and Beverly Hills, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Glendale, Pomona . . . scores of storied cities. Don't put it off. Come on out into the sunshine and have some *fun!*

*Out-of-the-ordinary vacation book, FREE*

Won't you let us send you free, a brand new book which tells and pictures all the *facts* about a Southern California vacation? Includes over 150 gravure photographs, maps, itemized cost schedules and a wealth of authoritative information. Rest assured it's no ordinary travel booklet. We'll also gladly send free detailed routing from your home city. Just mark and mail the coupon.

© 1933 ALL-YEAR CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, LTD.

*Come for a glorious vacation. Advise anyone not to come seeking employment, lest he be disappointed; but for tourists, the attractions are unlimited.*

**MAIL COUPON TODAY**

*All-Year Club of Southern California, Ltd.*
*Dept. F-10, 1151 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.*

Send me *free* book with complete details (including costs) of a Southern California vacation.

Also send free routing by ☐ auto, ☐ rail, ☐ plane, ☐ bus, ☐ steamship. Also send free booklets about counties checked below.

☐ Los Angeles ☐ Santa Barbara ☐ Orange
☐ Kern ☐ Riverside ☐ San Diego ☐ Ventura

Name_____

Street_____

City_____

State_____

(Please Print Name and Address)


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Moscow's Freedom From Commercialized Vice

Law-enforcement officers of the United States may not want to establish a Soviet here, but they might pick up some interesting information on a trip to Moscow. Russia's chief city—on the authority of so experienced and acute an observer as Walter Duranty of the New York *Times*—has "no commercialized vice—no racketeering nor kidnaping, no speak-easies, gambling hells, nor brothels." Communist sympathizers may credit this to the inherent qualities of the Russian system. But Mr. Duranty finds "cruder if more truthful explanations."

In this country crime seems, at least, to pay some people fairly well, if only for a time. But in Moscow it does not—in a very literal sense. The possession of any considerable amount of money is, in itself, grounds for suspicion.

No less than one-fifth of the people of Moscow, old and young, are members of the Communist party or its junior branches; and party discipline is strict. Members are bound not only to follow party policies, but to report to the authorities any violations, real or imagined, that they observe. In a land where glorification of the criminal is unknown it is easy to imagine what it means to have 20 per cent. of the population in the rôle of informer.

Still another reason, having some connection with the preceding is that "there is literally no room for commercialized vice in Moscow. The city is so overcrowded that neither a speak-easy, a gambling hell, nor a brothel can exist more than a few minutes without some one's knowing why and what it is all about. And if five persons know, one of them informs the authorities in accordance with the party duties aforementioned.

Finally, there is healthy fear of Ogpu, the dreaded secret police organization, which sometimes makes common cause with other agencies in punishing crimes of an antisocial nature.

Ogpu, says Mr. Duranty, "has unlimited powers, including those of summary arrest, trial and execution. Criminals can not use slick lawyers or political pull to avoid punishment. Without delay or publicity they are tried, acquitted or condemned, and, in the latter case, shot or sentenced to terms of imprisonment."

To the Russian criminological mind, lawbreakers are of two classes. There are those who are antisocial or counter-revolutionary, and who usually receive death sentences. But there are others, classed as criminals in other lands, who are regarded as "victims of economic environment." These are placed in institutions that are "reform schools in the truest sense of the phrase."

As an example of this method of dealing with offenders is cited "a prison colony near Moscow where every one lives in perfect freedom without bars, cells, warders or restrictions, save that they must spend the night on the premises. They have their own homes, workshops, factories, farms and kitchens, can marry and divorce, and can go to Moscow as they please. They must work, but they receive union wages."

# $100,000,000 a Year in Coin Vending Machines

Those who are in the habit of weighing themselves regularly on penny scales will be interested to learn that more than one billion pennies are dropped in coin personal weighing scales each year. Harry W. Alexander, sales engineer of New York, who has made a study of the coin-insertion habits of machine-age Americans, asserts that the value of business done through coin vending machines is above $100,000,000 a year, exclusive of all gambling units.

There are thirty-seven types of such machines, vending everything from bottled drinks and matches to razor-blades and paper cups, Mr. Alexander finds, and they all mean good business to the owners. Here are some facts he found:

Those two ten-cent coin-device telescopes on Al Smith's Empire State Building cost $1,500 to buy and install, and gross $10,000 a year from 100,000 pairs of eyes.

Cigarette coin machines do a business of $25,000,000 a year.

New York subway and elevated turnstiles register one billion five hundred million (1,500,000,000) persons a year who drop in a nickel each.

Ten thousand handkerchief-vending machines sell annually 3,000,000 ten-cent handkerchiefs.

There are 680,000 coin-device telephone pay stations in the United States. In the New York City district alone 16,000,000 nickels are taken monthly.

Two tons of pennies (about $5,500) are gathered each week-day from penny machines on New York subway and elevated roads.

An automatic soda-dispensing outfit on the Atlantic City boardwalk sold 24,204 five-cent drinks on one hot day, and 519,626 drinks in four such stores in one month.

Coin-device savings-bank machines in schools on Long Island now receive $18,000 a month or $180,000 in the school year.

One five-cent apple-vending machine in a good location has grossed as high as $157 a month.

But this is not all. Mr. Alexander said there is a good future for a machine to vend a ten-cent or perhaps a quarter one-day accident-insurance policy. "There is one in Europe which takes your coin, you sign your name through the slot in the machine and press your thumb and finger down; the paper policy, properly dated, is delivered to you by the machine, and you go on your way."

# Back From High Asia After Six-Year Research

Dr. Sven Hedin's Chino-Swedish expedition, which started out with a caravan of 300 camels, has completed its six years' exploration of Central Asia, and its geologist, Dr. Eric Norin, returned to Peiping recently after eight months in Northern Tibet, where he had worked at an average height of nearly 18,000 feet.

He tells of "wandering lakes," one of which traveled forty miles, and he reports finding 10,000 Han scripts, 2,000 years old, written on strips of wood and dealing principally with the campaign against Huns raiding the silk route to Rome.

Another of Dr. Hedin's explorers, Dr. Birger Bohlin, gives the Peiping correspondent of the London *Times* an account of fossils "so well preserved that even the antennæ of great dragon-flies, with a wing-spread of six inches, could be seen," and of "fragments of ostrich shells dating from 2,000,000 years ago."

A third member of the party, Dr. Nils Hoerner, reported discoveries about "the lost city of Edsina—called Khara Khota by the Mongol—a flourishing center when Marco Polo paid it a visit."

As the correspondent relates, "during the six years, little human incidents were not lacking to vary the quest for knowledge. Christmas brought a surprize when an airplane, making a trial flight for the air mail between China, alighted near the camp. The journey from Peiping had taken less than a day, compared with the forty days taken by the caravan from the railway town of Kweihua. Expecting that they might see the camp, the air-men had brought the explorers a Christmas-tree."

# It Pays to Subsidize

American air routes, foreign and domestic, total nearly 50,000 miles, and last year American subsidized transport planes flew more than 50,000,000 miles. Meanwhile, the British subsidized air transport company flew 1,766,000 miles over not quite 12,000 miles of air routes.

Struck by this startling contrast, Mr. C. St. J. Sprigg lectures the British Government ferociously in *The Saturday Review* and points out how vastly more shrewd is American statesmanship.

"America," he writes, "spends half as much on her air-mail services as on her air force. We spend approximately 2½ per cent. The Post Office has always taken the attitude that the air mail must not only pay the costs of sending mail by air, but in addition, the full postage that it would have cost if it had gone by ordinary channels, plus a little extra for the trouble the Post Office has been put to by air mails.

"The U. S. Post Office has taken the opposite view, that in order to create air-mail facilities, with all their saving of time, it is worth while making a big loss on air mail until it is established. In doing so, it has built up for the United States a new industry and, incidentally, all the materials of a huge reserve Air Force."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# QUIT SHIFTING GEARS!

## *abolish tiresome useless labor with the*

## REO SELF-SHIFTER

● Consider the amount of *work* involved in gear shifting—the number of tiring motions you go through every time you tangle with a little traffic. See how often you slow down, depress the clutch, reach for the lever and shift to second, then depress the clutch again and shift back to high.

All this over and over and over! So often that it becomes monotonous and tiresome even to the hardiest of drivers.

In the new Reo you can drive *without shifting gears!* In this amazing car the patented REO SELF-SHIFTER takes the place of the hand lever. It works *automatically*. As the car's speed increases, it changes automatically to high. If you slow down, it changes automatically to a lower ratio.

Just start, step on it and go! Drive in *safety*—with hands on the wheel. Relax—enjoy yourself! Let the other drivers shift, pause and shift again. The work they are doing, the energy they are expending, isn't necessary in a Reo!

With this revolutionary invention now available in such a fine car at such remarkably low cost, why subject yourself another day to the work and worry of old-style driving? *Why shift gears?*

Drive a Reo—*the car that shifts for itself!*

**REO SELF-SHIFTER OPERATION IS SIMPLICITY ITSELF**

- The REO SELF-SHIFTER does *automatically* what drivers are otherwise required to do by hand with a gearshift lever.
- There are no new driving habits to acquire.
- No levers—no mysterious buttons.
- No action or effort on the driver's part.
- As the car's speed increases, it automatically changes to high.
- As the speed decreases, it automatically changes back to a lower ratio.

**REO**
**MOTOR CAR CO.**
**LANSING — TORONTO**

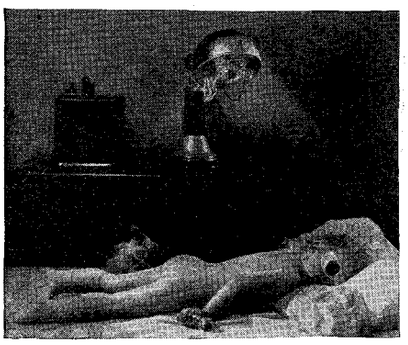
$795
STANDARD SEDAN AT FACTORY

Reo-Royale Eight $1745
Self-Shifter standard equipment
All prices f.o.b. Lansing, plus tax.

**WRITE** today for copy of "Proof"—Interesting booklet containing enthusiastic comments from satisfied Reo owners everywhere.

NRA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



*Most Efficient, Economical* source of

ULTRAVIOLET

The right kind of ultraviolet builds sound bones and teeth in children, is a wonderful tonic to run-down systems, soothes jangled nerves, builds up Vitamin D in sun-starved bodies, increases resistance to colds and other infections.

Hanovia Alpine Sun Lamps give the most tonic ultraviolet, and last the longest. They are cheapest to operate.

These quartz-mercury lamps give you a healthy tan in 4 or 5 minutes per day. Any glass-bulb type lamp may or may not do it in 40 minutes.

So your electric current expense is only about 1/10 as much as with other lamps.

Over 80% of all the quartz lamps in the world are "Hanovia Lamps."

Ask your doctor.

*Hanovia Home Model Alpine Sun Lamps Complete with stand, $115—Table Model, $99*

*Manufactured only by*

HANOVIA CHEMICAL & MFG. CO.

*Charles Engelhard, Pres.*

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

MAIL THIS COUPON

HANOVIA CHEM. & MFG. CO., Dept. A110 Newark, N. J.

Tell me the TWELVE REASONS WHY I should buy a Hanovia Home Model Alpine Sun Lamp.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

350 LITTLE BLUE BOOKS 5¢ EACH

Send postcard for our **free catalogue.** Thousands of bargains. Address: LITTLE BLUE BOOK CO., Catalogue Dept. Desk 123, Girard, Kansas.

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP SINCE 1870 AT ALL DRUGGISTS

ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON SWOLLEN TIRED, ACHING, PERSPIRING FEET

***Now Yours for Less Than***

THE REAL **Arabian Nights** **1/2 PRICE!**

*The Famous Unabridged Mardrus-Mathers Edition*

of which the English Review of Reviews said: "Incomparably the best translation we have ever had." Heretofore available only in an expensive de luxe edition, but now offered in a POPULAR-PRICED Edition printed from the same plates and absolutely identical in format and appearance. Contains every glamorous page, including the wonderful illustrations. Now you, too, can enjoy this amazing revelation of Oriental life and love, at a saving of 55%.

Mail This Coupon for FREE Illustrated Brochure.

DINGWALL-ROCK, LTD., 45 West 45th St., New York. Please send me without cost or obligation, "What the Arabian Nights Really Is" and full information about the new Mardrus-Mathers edition at less than half the former price. (Sent to adults only.)

(L.D.-10-14-33)

*Name* .....

*Address* .....


# A Hopeful Survey of PWA Activities

Encouraging and reassuring is the picture of Public Works activities, as presented by a number of well-informed engineers, asked to report briefly and candidly concerning the present status of those activities in their own States, and the outlook for further progress.

Countrywide rumors of a slump of the Public Works program impelled *The Engineering News-Record* to undertake a telegraphic survey of conditions in each of the States. The engineers queried report that at present PWA activity throughout the country is excellent. PWA staffs in the States are highly efficient. "Remarkable progress has been achieved." Applications for project loans are being examined and quickly approved. The rate of disposition is speeding up. This rapid progress, following an earlier slump, means heavy employment within three months, *The Engineering News-Record* points out. In a word, the PWA slump is over. We read on:

". . . Recent and current approvals will result in a heavy rate of contract lettings during the next two or three months, and will start up a great volume of employment—probably half a million to a million men by the beginning of winter.

"Back of the applications already filed is a much larger number of needed projects being prepared, and by far the most of these seem likely to reach the stage of formal application."

One job on a public construction project means jobs for at least three more in supplying the needs of the construction workers, the same authority reminds us. One worker on a construction job affects more workers than any other type of artizan. Indirectly he gives employment to those who must be kept busy manufacturing equipment, furnishing materials and supplementary services, and in retail selling.

On the basis of these encouraging reports, *The Engineering News-Record* concludes:

"Public interest in and support of the PWA program, which was of marked strength in June, suffered a bad slump during the many weeks in July and August, before the PWA field forces were organized, when prospective applicants were left in suspense with no information on loan policies or procedure.

"The resulting apathy and inertia still survives in some States, but increasing interest is taken by local governments in getting all their work into project applications. Further, the opposition that until a few weeks ago held back many projects—on grounds of economy and lack of faith in the recovery plan—has died down under pressure of the reemployment need and the prospect of very heavy relief budgets for the winter.

"Active steps to speed the program are being taken in many parts of the country, including promotional work by regional advisers, educational measures by State authorities in cooperation with the State PWA officials, and legislative action to remove statutory disabilities of local governments that interfere with project applications."

While many obstacles and sources of delay are still to be surmounted, we are assured that the PWA program is freeing itself rapidly from the tangle of red tape which for a time threatened its very existence. The whole program, it should be remembered, is barely four months old. On June 16, President Roosevelt signed the Public Works Act, authorizing the expenditure of $3,300,000,000 for Federal, State, and municipal projects. Since July 8, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has been allocating money from this vast fund at the rate of more than $15,000 a minute. By October 1, allotments and approvals for State and municipal projects amounted to a total of $858,190,000. At the same date, Federal allocations amounted to $794,073,000. This brings the grand total up to $1,652,263,000, at the first of this month.

## "Surprized Beyond Words"

The "rock" in the African river that turns out to be a partly submerged hippo is an old stand-by of the humorists. Now the Calcutta *Statesman* gives a dry-land variant on the authority of "a soldier who had it from the commandant of an officers' school at Belgaum."

An inexperienced, inadequately armed student of this school set out one day with the ambitious plan of bagging a rogue elephant that was acquiring something of a local reputation. The day was hot, long, and fruitless. At last our sportsman found himself in high grass and scrub jungle. Ahead of him he spied a mound and without hesitating jumped on top of it for a better look around. Of course it was the rogue elephant. The immediate upheaval threw the hunter to the ground, fortunately with his rifle close beside him.

The elephant, "surprized beyond words, retired a few paces," continues *The Statesman*. "The sportsman got behind a small tree and had a shot at the rogue, which promptly charged. The sportsman dodged behind the tree, and had another shot. The rogue charged again and again the sportsman dodged, before firing a third shot. Finally the elephant went off grumbling and muttering to himself."

## Out for Gar Wood's Crown

British efforts to dethrone Gar Wood as speed king of the water continue. Hubert Scott-Paine failed in his bid for the Harmsworth Trophy. Now the United Press reports from London that Angus Miller, a British naval officer, is laying plans to challenge Wood's 124.915 miles-per-hour record.

Not long ago, in a relatively small speed boat, Miller went from Dover to Calais to Dover in sixty minutes, forty-five seconds, a record. With better weather than he had on that trip he believes that he could do it in forty or forty-five minutes. The boat in which he made this trip is the *White Cloud II*, once the property of the late Sir Henry Segrave. It is possible that this craft may be modified for the attack on the world record, but that point is still uncertain.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

## Replaying the Olympics

A massive monument to the spirit and aims of amateur sportsmanship has been erected by the Xth Olympiad Committee. The 815-page official report of the games in Los Angeles in the summer of 1932 brings back to life the ended spectacle and all its circumstances in minutest detail.

In this huge and handsome volume, enriched with color, bristling with photographs and statistics, one can find the details of any phase of the games; and to the future historian of sport and sportsmanship it will prove invaluable.

"This volume," says a note, "is prepared by, and primarily for, the participants in this quadrennial celebration of the modern prototype of the ancient Greek festival. These are not alone the young men and young women who actually competed in the events. . . . These are [among others] the members of the modern Olympic family, whose influence is spreading over the five continents and affecting the sentiments of millions. Not all the members of the named groups could be here for the Games, but all had their share in bringing about the celebration."

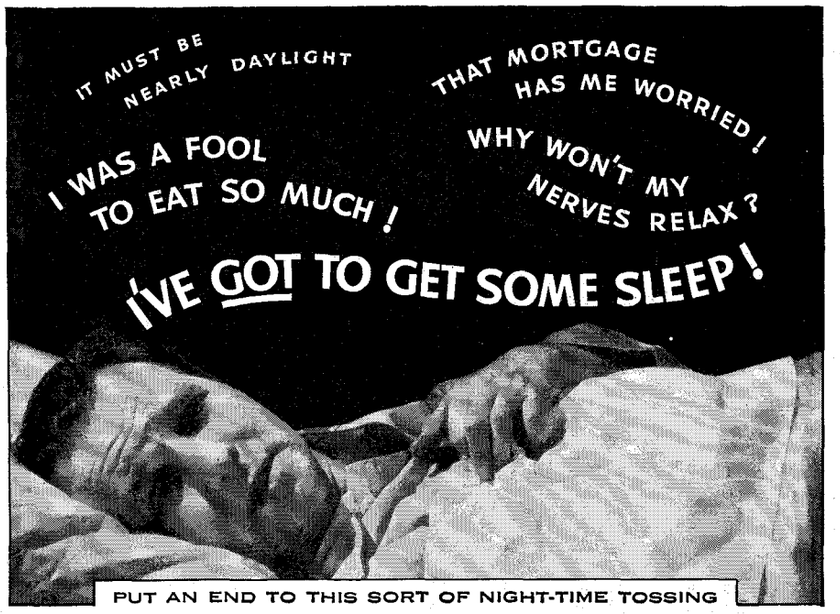
From this point on the story plunges into a mass of factual data. One reads of the building and preparation of stadia, of organization and personnel, of intricately devised score boards, of Olympic Village, where athletes of forty nations lived.

The pictorial and statistical record of the games themselves begins with the colorful opening ceremonies, the parade of nations, the pronouncing of the Olympic oath.

From this point on there is a succession of familiar names and faces. Here are Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan of Ireland, Lord Burghley of England, Luigi Beccali of Italy, Juan Carlos Zabala of Argentina, Lauri Lehtinen of Finland, Eddie Tolan, Bill Carr, and Jim Bausch of the United States, Louis Hostin of France, Ellen Preis of Austria, Duncan McNaughton of Canada, Chuhei Nambu of Japan, Mildred Didrikson, Jean Shiley, Eleanor Holm, Helene Madison, and Georgia Coleman, also of the United States. And here, also, are the records of their victories.

The end of the games was as dramatic and impressive as their beginning and course. In the stadium, says the report, "the lonely flag-bearers swing into position facing the Tribune of Honor. The long shadow that covers the field is climbing slowly up the face of the Peristyle. Down in the shadow the president of the International Olympic Committee, Count de Baillet-Latour, is calling upon the Youth of every country to assemble in four years at Berlin, there to celebrate the Games of the XIth Olympiad. . . .

"The trumpets high up on the Peristyle are sounding again. The plaintive strains of 'Aloha,' the sad farewell of the Western seas, are tugging at the heartstrings of the assemblage. The flag-bearers on the field move slowly toward the tunnel. . . . "



IT MUST BE NEARLY DAYLIGHT
I WAS A FOOL TO EAT SO MUCH!
THAT MORTGAGE HAS ME WORRIED!
WHY WON'T MY NERVES RELAX?
I'VE GOT TO GET SOME SLEEP!
PUT AN END TO THIS SORT OF NIGHT-TIME TOSSING

# Get a *Real* Night's SLEEP

## Tonight..This Natural, Druqless Way

### See For Yourself How Much More Quickly You Fall Asleep And How Much Better You Rest—New Energy Next Day

DO you fall asleep quickly and naturally at night? Or—like so many others in these trying times—do you hate to go to bed for fear you'll lie awake and toss?

If so, here's news that may save you many a sleepless night—many a heavy-headed morning. For now a simple way has been discovered to bring sound sleep quickly, almost the moment you go to bed—*entirely without medicine.*

It is a delicious food concentrate which you take with warm milk just before you go to bed. Then fall asleep as effortlessly as a 2-year-old.

In the morning you awaken refreshed, clear-eyed—filled with new vitality and energy to last you throughout the day. For this new way acts to rebuild nerve, brain and body tissues while you are fast asleep.

*How It Acts*

This remarkable food-drink is called Ovaltine—and it acts to combat the 3 most common causes of sleeplessness—*entirely without drugs.*

*First:* Ovaltine, taken as a warm drink at bedtime, tends to draw excess blood away from the brain. Thus inviting mental calm and "conditioning" the mind for sleep.

*Second:* Ovaltine corrects digestive unrest by gently stimulating and aiding digestive processes.

*Third:* Ovaltine supplies important food elements, the absence of which, in ordinary diet, leads to irritated nerves and sleeplessness.

*Try It Tonight*

Don't judge Ovaltine merely by what users claim for it. *Try it* and see for yourself how much more quickly you fall asleep—how much more *completely* you rest.

As you continue to take Ovaltine, observe how it restores your natural tendency to sleep soundly *every* night. Note how much more easily you recover from fatigue—how vitality multiplies.

'Phone your druggist or grocer for a tin of Ovaltine now. Mix 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls with a cup of warm milk and drink it before going to bed tonight. In the morning, see how much fresher you feel—and how different the whole world looks when you've had a *real* night's sleep.

**NOTE:** ***Thousands of nervous people, men and women, are using Ovaltine to restore vitality when fatigued. During the World War, it was made a standard ration for rebuilding nerve-shattered soldiers. It is also highly recommended by physicians for nervous, underweight children—and as a strengthening food for nursing mothers, convalescents, and the aged.***

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

997-RA

OVALTINE
*The Swiss Food-Drink*
*Manufactured in the United States according to the original Swiss formula*


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Revitalize
in sunsplashed desert . . .

Like many another, you'll be pleased with this benign half-mile-high climate. No fog. Low humidity. Never-ending sunshine. . . . Attractions galore to intrigue your fancy. Hunting, fishing, riding, polo, all-grass golf, aviation, tennis! . . . Moreover, we have top-notch schools, delightful hotels, fine shops, theatres and ultra-modern sanatoria. . . . Best of all — the cost of living is reasonable

Mail coupon or wire for booklet & information re: hotels, air, rail & road data. We render personal service without obligation. Winter rates and stopovers now available on Rock Island & Southern Pacific Lines.

TUCSON
SUNSHINE-CLIMATE CLUB
ARIZONA
1300-A, OLD PUEBLO BLDG., TUCSON, ARIZONA
Please send me the free "Sunshine Booklet"
Name
Address

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
Distributed by
ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION
THROUGH A NATIONAL GROUP OF INVESTMENT HOUSES AND BANKS
A prospectus may be obtained from authorized dealers in principal cities or from Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

LAW STUDY AT HOME
Be independent. Earn $3,000 to $10,000 annually. We guide you step by step — furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Training for Leadership" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1052-L Chicago

ARIZONA

Now—In Phoenix
Sunshine and Happiness

Picture yourself basking under a warm winter sun, or golfing, hatless and coatless, over rich green fairways, or perhaps you prefer helping Nature in your own date garden, or orange grove.

All of these things actually exist for you in Phoenix, and the beautiful surrounding towns of Mesa, Tempe, Glendale, Chandler, Wickenburg and Buckeye, in this warm, dry, sunny Valley of Happiness. Come out now and enjoy life at its best.

Reduced winter fares now effective on the Rock Island-Southern Pacific, and Santa Fe Lines.

PHOENIX
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
110-A La Ciudad Del Sol
(The City of the Sun)
Please send me attractive free literature and booklets
NAME
ADDRESS

## Investments and Finance

# The Week in Business Summarized

### *Lack of Assurance Regarding Profits, Price-Fixing, and Gold Value of the Dollar Have Made Business Timid*

By Endicott G. Rich

Business enjoyed but brief comfort from the report permitted to emanate from Washington recently that definite declaration of policy regarding monetary inflation might presently be expected of the President. No sooner had it registered renewal of confidence than Washington let it be known that Mr. Roosevelt continued firm in his determination to keep his own counsel.

The result was to increase, rather than to resolve, the perplexities of business over the Government's intention for the future.

But the hope will not down that the President's privately held, if not publicly avowed, purpose is to abjure monetary inflation, except as a last resort, and to cling to his faith in the ultimate success of credit expansion. Business feels that it showed clearly, by its prompt response to the Washington report, a favorable attitude which should serve to sustain Mr. Roosevelt in such a policy.

### Plans in Operation

Every recent addition to the recovery program seems to justify this hope. Among plans already in operation or under contemplation are the public-works program, the continued purchase by Federal Reserve banks of government securities in the open market, the proposal for purchase by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of securities of commercial banks, the offer of loans at 3 per cent. to banks which will contract to relend these funds to business at not more than 5 per cent., the advances for the purchase of rails and rolling stock by the railroads, the bond issues of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Farm Credit Corporation, the 10-cent-per-pound loan to cotton planters and the agricultural aids.

Billions of dollars are involved in these transactions, to which have recently been added plans for spending hundreds of millions more for unemployment relief, housing and army motorization.

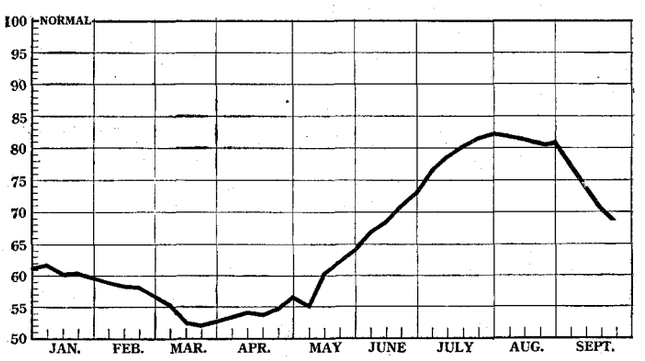
All these dollars are being pumped into the reserves of the commercial banks, there to become the foundation for loans which the Government hopes will be made to businesses in need of assistance to fulfil their obligations under the codes of the National Recovery Administration. It is the theory of the Administration that such continued flooding of the credit reservoir must, in time, result in an overflow in the shape of advances to business. The fact that this result has not, as yet, come to pass, has not discouraged the advocates of this theory.

What may be called the banking notion of this procedure is that it not only is destined to failure but actually must contribute to its own defeat. Loans, it is said, do not result from a plethora of reserves but rather from a healthy demand for accommodation from solvent borrowers able to provide adequate collateral. Such borrowers, the bankers contend, have been few in number and none, entitled to ask it, has had credit refused.

Uneasiness over the continued subservience of the Federal Reserve System to the Treasury Department is real and growing. Citing the fact that earning assets of the system now included more than two and a quarter billion dollars of government security, one commentator boldly expresses his dread that the ability of the banking system to serve business, should a really progressive movement develop, would be seriously impaired because of the System's increasing tendency "to become a mere adjunct of the Treasury."

Business men are alarmed too at the huge expenditures which the Administration is making or committing itself to make, as well as at the operation of the National Recovery Administration codes and at the attitude of labor which they consider the NRA is fostering. These things make the business man timid and, coupled with the lack of assurance as to the future intent of the Government toward profits, price-fixing and the gold value of the dollar, tend to make him retrench rather than seek loans for business expansion.

Yet business infinitely prefers the present program of the President to outright currency inflation, and is carrying on in expectation of the ultimate defeat of inflationism and the fixation of the monetary




THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

*This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of fourth week in September*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

unit, even if the new dollar be a devalued one.

Sentiment, rather than physical factors, appears to be the chief guide of business at the moment. In such a situation the usual measures of business activity lose much of their significance, and must be regarded more as recorders of results accomplished than as indicators of the course ahead. Our index of business, for example, has fallen again, this time to a level 68.87 per cent. of what would be regarded as normal activity for this season of the year in times of prosperity. It stood at 71 per cent. the week before.

Yet business failures for the last week in September reached their low point of the year with a record of 251 as against 540 in the corresponding week of the year before. The improvement in this index has been continuous, failures in comparison with the previous year falling off 20.7 per cent. in the first quarter; 33.9 per cent. in the second, and 47.1 per cent. in the third.

### A New High

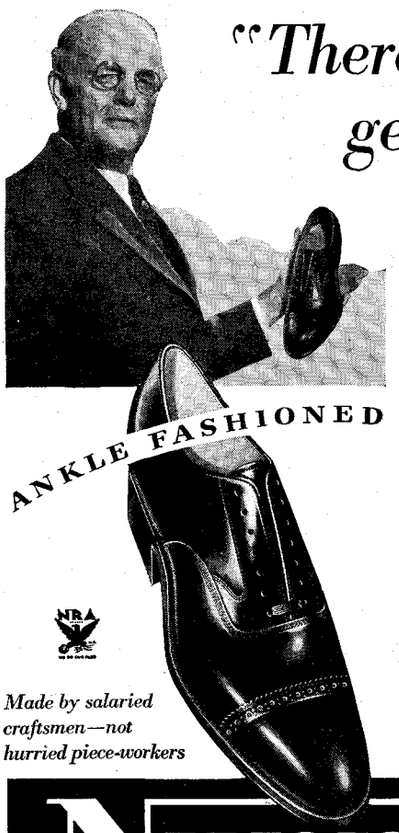
Wholesale commodity prices made a high for the year on the first of this month with an advance of 1.48 per cent. over the level of September 1. They were 19.1 per cent. above the figures of the corresponding week last year and 29.8 per cent. higher than those for July, 1932, the lowest level reached in seventeen years.

Current opinion looks for a normal upswing in business in the last quarter of the year, but the Standard Statistics Company sounds a warning against the expectation of relatively increased profits. It calls attention to the fact that "since the inauguration of the National Recovery Administration program, it has been perfectly clear that the manufacturer and business man was to be asked to act as underwriter for higher wage payments, taking his chances (as underwriters must) on recovering his outlay with a profit later on. Therefore there is nothing particularly surprizing in the fact that one of the first effects of the codes will be to curtail profits."

Meantime the second big effort of the National Recovery Program has been inaugurated. Much is hoped for from the "Buy Now" campaign, for no one recognizes better than the Administration that increased consumer purchasing is the fuel on which the motors of the whole recovery movement must be made to run. It is too early to estimate the results now.

## Wall Street Voices

Strong, ringing voices are essential for aspirants to fortune in Wall Street. Resonance and carrying power, combined with a pleasing tone, are demanded of all except accountants and bookkeepers, a Consolidated Press interviewer assures us. One Curb Exchange broker explained how he could hear his clerk above the noise of the floor: "Each clerk on this floor has quite a different voice. All of us get so used to hearing the voice of our own clerk when he yells for us that we more or less tune out all other noises."


*Made by salaried craftsmen—not hurried piece-workers*

"There is pure genius behind this shoe"

ONE of America's most noted authorities on leather and shoe construction referred, enthusiastically, to what he called the Genius in Nunn-Bush shoes. He went on to say that no shoes in the world were made with greater honesty and skill, and that among all the experts of his acquaintance this was the common conviction.

Without claiming any undue measure of genius—Nunn-Bush merely calls attention to the fact that every year sees its position of leadership more firmly and clearly established.

**Nunn-Bush**

**ANKLE FASHIONED OXFORDS**

*Dealers from Coast to Coast*

Parlez Vous Français?

Latine Loquerisne?

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

**Three Standard Reference Books for Language Students, Teachers, Writers, Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors**

**CASSELL'S**

**FRENCH DICTIONARY**

**French-English and English-French**

*Revised and Enlarged* by James Boielle, B.A. (Univ. Gall.), Officer D'Academie; aided by de V. Payen-Payne, Assistant Examiner in French in University of London. With an Introduction by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.

In addition to the French-English Vocabulary Division (582 pages) and the English-French Division (437 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

Vocabularies of Proper Names of Persons and Places; vocabularies of Geographical Names; tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures; Chapter on French Pronunciations; list of French Nouns of Double Gender; table of Irregular and Defective Verbs.

***Crown 8vo. 1043 pages***

*Prices: Cloth, $2.50, indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, bound in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.*

**LATIN DICTIONARY**

**Latin-English and English-Latin**

*241st Thousand.* Revised by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A., Formerly Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and Joseph F. Charles, B.A., Late Assistant Master at the City of London School.

A dictionary of classical Latin rewritten chiefly to increase the number of quotations that illustrate construction and usage.

In addition to the Latin-English vocabulary division of 628 pages and the English-Latin division of 292 pages, with their spelling and definitions, this dictionary also contains:

A list of Latin Abbreviations; Abbreviations of Names of Latin Authors mentioned; Table of the Roman Calendar; Geographical Glossary of the English Names of Important Places; Glossary of a Few Common English Names.

***Crown 8vo. 928 pages***

*Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.*

**GERMAN DICTIONARY**

**German-English and English-German**

*140th Thousand.* Revised and considerably enlarged by Karl Bruel, M.A., Litt.D., Ph.D., Cambridge University Reader in Germanic.

In addition to the German-English Vocabulary Division (769 pages) and the English-German Division (514 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

List of Geographical and Proper Names, in German-English and English-German; Index of the Most Common German Abbreviations, with Definitions in English; list of German Irregular Verbs.

"A most trustworthy and recommendable book of reference."—*Prof. G. Binz, University of Basel.*

***Crown 8vo. 1360 pages***

*Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.*

*Special Bible paper edition of either dictionary, exquisitely bound in full crushed levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed $12.*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York**


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# Throw Away Your Aerial!

**Amazing $1 Device Does Away With It ENTIRELY! Special Tuning Feature Improves Selectivity, Tone**

SIMPLY hook Walco Aerial Eliminator on back of radio —forget yards and yards of aerial trouble! Size only 3 x 5 inches. Eliminates ugly wires all over room, on roof, or hanging out window. Gives volume and distance equal to out-door aerial with far BETTER SELECTIVITY.

**NO MORE NUISANCE OR DANGER**

Easy to connect Walco Aerial Eliminator in 2 minutes without tools! Ends all dangers of lightning, storms, short circuits. No more clicks and noise from wind and rain. NOW you can hook up radio in any room. No wires show.

**SEND NO MONEY**

***Try It 5 Days at Our Risk!***

Merely mail the coupon. No money necessary now. When delivered pay postman $1, plus few cents postage. If not delighted, return it in 5 days—your $1 refunded at once. **ELECTRICAL LABORATORIES CO. 141 East 25th St., Dept. 5-10, New York City**

ELECTRICAL LABORATORIES CO., Dept. 5-10
141 East 25th Street, New York City
Send Walco Aerial Eliminator, with instructions. Will pay postman $1, plus few cents postage. If not delighted, will return in 5 days for $1 refund.

Name.....

Address.....

☐ Check here if ENCLOSING $1—thus saving postage charges. Same refund Guarantee applies.

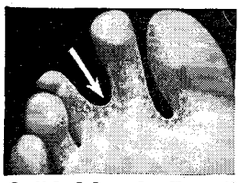
**DEALERS—Write for proposition**

**THE MYSTERIOUS WORLD WITHIN YOU**

Those strange feelings of intuition and premonition are the urges of your inner self. Within you there is a world of unlimited power. Learn to use it and you can do the right thing at the right time and realize a life of happiness and abundance. Send for new, FREE, SEALED BOOK that tells of these fascinating facts.

Address: FRIAR J. G. P.
**ROSICRUCIAN BROTHERHOOD**
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

**Relieves ITCHING ON FEET AND TOES**



**Kills Germs of "Athlete's Foot"**

To get rid of ringworm infections of the feet and toes known as "Athlete's Foot", "Gym Foot", "Golfer's Itch", etc., use a remedy that *kills the germs*—Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX. This healing ointment quickly relieves itching. It penetrates the infected tissues and soon heals the inflamed, cracked or scaly skin. Be done with half way measures—get a jar of Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX today and know what real relief is like. At all drug, department and shoe stores. Price $1.00 jar; trial size 50¢.

**Dr. Scholl's Solvex**

***Skin Health Derived from Daily Use of the***

**CUTICURA PREPARATIONS**

Price 25c. each. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 3K, Malden, Mass.

**U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS!**

**$1260 to $3400 YEAR**

Short Hours Men-Women 18 to 50 Mail Coupon Today Sure

COUPON

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. S231, Rochester, N. Y.
Sirs: Rush without charge (1) 32-page book with list of U. S. Government Jobs, (2) Tell me how to get one of these jobs.

Name.....

Address.....


# Speeding Up the Railroads

*(Continued from page 5)*

ducted. Why do shippers leave the railroads and turn to trucks? Over what distances do trucks compete with rails? What modifications of railway practises will be necessary to meet to-day's merchandising needs? These are questions which reach to the heart of railway modernization. They must be answered realistically before any effective new policy can be formulated. Eastman said the only people who could answer authoritatively were the shippers and consignees of merchandise freight. Therefore, he sent out 100,000 questionnaires to shippers and 25,000 more to industrial traffic managers.

But this quest for facts is but a small part of Eastman's many-sided job. On another day he sent a circular letter to all railroad presidents suggesting that $60,000 a year be established as a maximum salary for executive officials. In conferences with the regional coordination committees set up by the railroads, he had obtained agreement on this figure in advance. His circular letter recalled that during the last five years the maximum salary of railroad officials had been $150,000 a year. Eastman had suggested a maximum of $50,000. He compromised in the committee conferences on $60,000.

But his communication was not an "executive order" from a "dictator." It was a suggestion. It has been widely accepted as an emergency measure.

## The Persuasive Method

To date, Eastman has not issued a single mandatory order of general import, and the persuasive method was followed in the campaign to spread work among the greatest possible number of railway employees. Eastman suggested that no man be permitted to work more than eight hours in any day. Already the carriers are spreading the unavoidable overtime among new employees.

Eastman has not solved the railroads' problems by executive fiat, and then delegated impossible tasks to the rail executives. Instead, he has conferred, persuaded, cajoled. Never has he shown the traditional big stick of dictators. In presenting a problem he speaks softly—but in perfectly devastating barrages of facts and figures. He has not sought to instruct America's railroad presidents in the fundamentals of railroading; but he has won scores of them to the policy of generous cooperation against the destructive forces of our economic dislocation.

Nor has the intensely practical problem of dangerous grade crossings been neglected. Seeking to dovetail his own program with that of the Public Works Administration, Eastman urged prompt allocation of Federal funds for this pressing railroad need.

The terms of the Federal participation still are being worked out by Secretary of the Interior Ickes. In the same fashion, Eastman has begun negotiations looking toward government loans from the public-works funds for the purchase of new rails. The carriers need the rails badly. The purchases at this time would stimulate a basic heavy industry.

Only a few figures are necessary to present the travail of our railroads during the lean years. The picture is necessary to an appreciation of the gigantic task now in hand. In 1929 combined freight and passenger traffic was 102 per cent. of the 1928 base volume. This index fell to 88 per cent. in 1930, to 71 per cent. in 1931, and to 48.9 per cent. for the year 1932. Weekly carloadings have climbed steadily since April this year and are running currently at approximately 70 per cent. of the 1928 base.

In 1932, combined maintenance-of-way expenditures were but 42.2 per cent. of the 1928 outlay, and the maintenance-of-equipment total was but 53 per cent. of the normal average.

**RAILROAD HIGHLIGHTS**

**Approximately 1,750,000 workers are normally employed on the railroads. Some 3,000,000 citizens and thousands of thrift institutions hold more than $19,400,000,000 in railroad stocks and bonds.**

**Based on a 1928 index of 100 per cent. freight and passenger traffic fell steadily from 102 per cent. in 1929, to 48.9 per cent. in 1932. But since April of this year weekly carloadings have climbed to 70 per cent.**

In 1932 total domestic purchases of steel rails were about one-third of the aggregate for 1883, which had been the previous low record for fifty years.

For the nation as a unit the railroads failed by approximately $225,000,000 of earning their fixed charges in 1932.

By applying these outlines of railroad prostration last year to the fact that the carriers normally consume 25 per cent. of our bituminous output, 20 per cent. of our fuel oil production, 20 per cent. of our timber cut, and 17 per cent. of our iron and steel production, one may quickly appraise the place of the rails in the pattern of national prosperity.

Despite their financial tribulations, however, the railroads reported continued progress in many directions during the years of the locust. Air-conditioned passenger equipment has come into somewhat general use since 1930. Freight service has been speeded up, and efficiency research has been continued.

Pressing as are the tasks of emergency rehabilitation, it is in the field of long-range policy that Coordinator Eastman and his regional advisory committees face their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

most challenging problems. What may be done to compensate the railroads, which still carry 84 per cent. of the nation's freight, for the public subsidies granted water carriers through river and harbor maintenance; or for the relatively free public right-of-way extended to the highly competitive trucks? There are now 240,000 miles of high-type surface roads in the United States. Every year 30,000 additional miles are hard-surfaced from public treasuries. But every mile of rail line must be built and maintained from operating revenues.

And how may railroad facilities be unified without throwing thousands of men out of work permanently. Can the railroads compete for the air-passenger traffic which has expanded so enormously during the last five years?

Railway taxation must be readjusted drastically. States, counties and municipalities levy assessments against the carriers annually, and when net profits, if any, finally are computed the Federal Government dips in once more for the corporate income tax. During the last fifteen years special assessments for bridges, viaducts and safety elevations demanded by local authorities have become a new burden upon the railroads. On the average, about nine cents of every dollar of railroad gross revenue goes to tax payments.

All of these problems must be approached in a manner calculated to maintain the earning power of approximately 1,750,000 workers normally employed on the railroads, and as many more regularly engaged in industries of service and supply to the carriers. Likewise, they must be approached with regard for the investments of some 3,000,000 citizens, and thousands of thrift institutions, who hold more than $19,400,000,000 in railroad stocks and bonds. Finally, they must be approached with attention to the fundamental national requirement of efficient, dependable transportation at costs not out of line with the new prewar level of commodity prices.

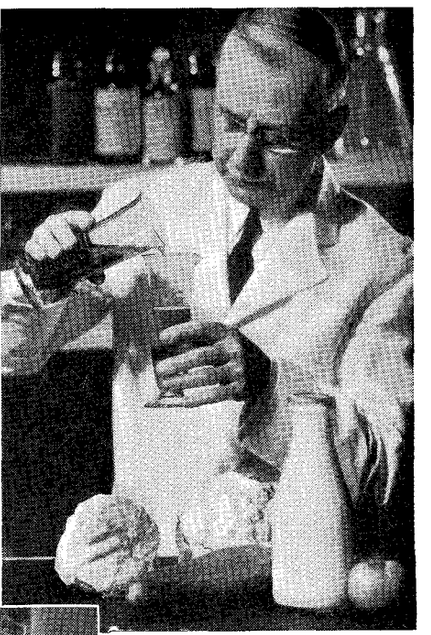
## A Job for Congress

Given a free hand to deal with their own problems, say many railway managers, all the essential steps to permanent stabilization might be worked out in the course of two or three years. But the nation is committed by the history of the last forty-six years to a policy of effective Federal regulation. Thus, the long list of essential readjustments in transportation is first a job for Coordinator Eastman, and next a job for Congress. From the House and Senate will come the final word on the new deal in transportation.

Meanwhile, the problem remains one which touches directly the fortunes of every citizen. Railroad prosperity contributes billions annually to national prosperity. A hundred years of American economic history reveals no exception to the rule that thriving railroads signalize a thriving nation. It well may be, therefore, that the Roosevelt-Eastman transportation program will take place as the most momentous question before the next session of Congress.


# Why You Have ACID INDIGESTION

## And a Great New Advance in Relieving Fussy Stomachs



THERE are many causes for the acid indigestion which at times troubles almost everyone. Eating too fast, an American habit, is one cause. Nervous strain and high tension living, another. Wrong habits in diet such as eating too much rich, highly seasoned foods—too many acid-forming foods—are at the bottom of a great deal of trouble. Then many people complain of certain foods, often their favorites, which for some reason, cause trouble. Even healthful fruits and vegetables contain certain acids or other chemical substances which may be irritating.

### *Quick, Safe Relief*

A splendid way to relieve the distressing symptoms of acid indigestion is to munch 3 or 4 of the new antacid mints, called TUMS, after meals. TUMS have a distinct advantage over older methods. They contain an antacid which is neither acid nor alkali except in the presence of acid. This element acts as what scientists call a *buffer*—it neutralizes excess acid but never over-alkalizes the stomach. When the acid conditions are corrected, if there is any excess of TUMS it passes on undissolved and inert, and without having to go through the blood and kidneys. Unlike raw, caustic alkalies, TUMS soothe the stomach, instead of irritating it.

When mistakes in eating, drinking, excess smoking, cause your stomach to pour out too much acid, try TUMS. You will find them very pleasing, just like eating a dainty candy. They work so quickly to relieve the annoying heartburn, sour stomach, gas, bloating, and are harmless.

*Hurried meals, nervous strain, wrong eating habits are frequent causes of acid indigestion.*

### *Eat Favorite Foods*

You'll find you can eat many favorite foods without bad after-effects. Or when you're not feeling just right, try eating 2 or 3 TUMS. You may be surprised at the difference they make. TUMS come in small rolls convenient for pocket or purse, so you can always have them handy for quick relief. You will find them in any drug store—only 10 cents. (TUMS contain no soda.)

Free *Beautiful new gold and blue 1934 Calendar - Thermometer. Also samples* TUMS *and* NR—*Just send name and address, enclosing stamp, to* A. H. LEWIS COMPANY, Dept. PCC-11, St. Louis, Mo.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

# TUMS FOR THE TUMMY

TUMS ARE ANTACID NOT A LAXATIVE

For a laxative, use the safe, dependable Vegetable Laxative NR (Nature's Remedy). Only 25 cents. NR


PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

**$900 for Odd Moments**

"Perhaps you at the school would be glad to know that during the past year my earnings from news stories and a few short features were around $900. While that is not a large amount of money, it has been earned in odd moments after my housework was done."

Mrs. Mae L. Harland,
Doylestown, Wis.

## How do *you* KNOW *you can't WRITE?*

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

### *Learn to write* by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. Under such practical, seasoned guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

### *How you start*

We have prepared a unique Writing Aptitude Test. This tells you whether you possess the fundamental qualities necessary to successful writing — acute observation, dramatic instinct, creative imagination, etc. You'll enjoy taking this test. The coupon will bring it, without obligation. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

**Newspaper Institute of America**
**1776 Broadway, New York**

Send me, without cost or obligation, your *Writing Aptitude Test* and further information about writing for profit, as promised in the Literary Digest—October 14.

Mr. }
Mrs. } .....
Miss }

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.)
26J363

*Why don't you write?*


# The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

**Frozen Asset.**—STUDENT—"Where are we going to get that check of yours cashed, pal?"

ROOMMATE—"I couldn't say. I can't think of a single place where I'm unknown."—*College Humor.*

**Deafness an Asset.**—THE SHOPWALKER—"Poor old Perkins has completely lost his hearing. I'm afraid he'll lose his job."

SECOND SHOPWALKER—"Nonsense. He's to be transferred to the Complaint Department."—*Guelph Mercury.*

**Folk Tale**—The tired-looking man sat facing the solicitor. "So you want a divorce from your wife," said the latter. "Aren't your relations pleasant?"

"Mine are," came the answer, "but hers are simply terrible."—*Answers.*

**Life's Hottest Moment.**—

To roam the bosky woods at will,
To fish beside the brook,
Will fill your soul with joy until
It comes your turn to cook.
—*J. W. in the Boston Transcript.*

**Yum-Yum.**—

The little lamb that Mary had
Follows her to school no more—
The lamb was eaten, egad,
By the wolf at Mary's door.
—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

**Everybody's Welcome.**—MARRIED GRANDDAUGHTER—"Tom and I have arranged our holiday. We're going to hike."

GRANDMA—"It's wonderful how popular that place has become. Everybody seems to be going there nowadays."—*Humorist (London).*

**When Nature Palls.**—SUMMER BOARDER—"What a beautiful view that is!"

FARMER—"Maybe. But if you had to plow that view, harrow it, cultivate it, hoe it, mow it, fence it and pay taxes on it, it would look derned ornery."—*Montreal Star.*

**Give Him Some Oxygen, Nursie.**—HOMELY WIFE (in hospital)—"My husband seems a lot brighter this morning. He says he's just longing to get home again."

NURSE—"Yes; I'm afraid the anesthetic hasn't worn off yet."—*Cape Argus.*

**Chance to Vent His Rage.**—HUSBAND (tripping over loose carpet)—"I shall lose my temper with this confounded carpet in a minute!"

WIFE—"That's right, dear, do. Then take a stick and give it a jolly good hiding out on the lawn."—*Moncton Transcript.*

**Save the Pieces.**—The aviator had taken a timid friend up for the first time. He was executing a nose dive when the friend tugged frantically at his sleeve and shouted:

"Let's get out of here; the earth's swelling up like a balloon and is liable to burst any minute."—*Boston Transcript.*

**And the Mulligatawny.**—Students of fashions and social customs predict a wave of popularity in this country for the Hitler style of mustache. Next to no mustache at all, they say, a mustache of this style is easiest to keep out of the beer.—*Elmer C. Adams in the Detroit News.*

**Goat in Sheepskin.**—A Negro was telling his minister that he had "got religion."

"Dat's fine, brothah; but is you sure you is going to lay aside sin?" asked the minister.

"Yessuh. Ah's done it already."

"An' is you gwine to pay up all yoh debts?"

"Wait a minute, Pahson! You ain't talking religion now—you is talkin' bissness!"—*The Tatler.*

## Slips That Pass in the Night

**Influence of Gertrude Stein?**—Cutler Ave., 149—four nice rooms and bath; A1 hardwood, bath, hot and bath; A11 hardwood, bath, hot 996-J—*Corning (N. Y.) paper.*

**And Under Forty.**—Woman—Must be over 2 years of age.—*St. Louis paper.*

**Is This Secession?**—Having severed my connection with The New Deal, I am not responsible for any of its debts.—J. H. LEE.—*Virginia paper.*

**Itsy Bitsy Crawly.**—Then at the seventeenth, Homans's putt from one foot stopped a few blades of grass short of the hole, and Goodwin was wormie.—*New York paper.*

**Frenzied Finance.**—An altercation arose between Walter N—— and Otto H—— resulting in a fiscal encounter in which H—— bit N—— on the ear.—*Waukon (Ia.) paper.*

**Referred to General Johnson.**—

*Member NRA*
We Are Doing Our Part
We Sell Crazy Crystal Salts
—*Pearl River (N. Y.) paper.*

**Wings for National Recovery.**—

NEW ANGELS IN
ANTHRACITE
CODE DEVELOP
—*Wilkes-Barre paper.*

**Devil Cake, No Doubt.**—John Barrymore's favorite pet is a South American vulture, purchased the day it was hatched. He keeps it in a large cake in his aviary.—*Philadelphia paper.*

**Court Wreckoned Right.**—The defendant had been charged with wreckless driving and failure to heed a stop sign. He was not found guilty of the wreckless driving charge.—*Lawrence (Kan.) paper.*

**Beating the Crime Wave.**—

AUTOMOBILE THEFTS

Stolen, sixty-eight; recovered, seventy-four; stripped, nine (from police records for the last twenty-four hours ending at midnight Sunday).—*Chicago paper.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED